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HAIG 'INVENTIONS' ON CHEMICAL WEAPONS USE HIT

LD161328 Moscow TASS in English 1315 GMT 16 Sep 81

[TASS commentator Yuriy Kornilov: "Armed With Lies"]

[Text] Moscow, 16 Sep, TASS--It is nothing new for Washington to use lies to distract public attention from its own aggressive plans and actions, and the present noise raised in the United States over the lies that the USSR and its allies are using toxic chemicals in Laos, Kampuchea and Afghanistan is fresh proof of the fact that the method of lying is being used by American diplomacy and propaganda as actively as before. The signal for this upsurge of the slander campaign was given by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, who in West Berlin made a speech in the spirit of the cold war. A. Haig's inventions were immediately repeated by his deputy W. Stoessel and then taken up by the American bourgeois press which has a special liking for anti-Soviet "sensations."

These inventions, fabricated in the State Department and the CIA, are so groundless and absurd that they could be well ignored if not for the fact that these slander exercises by Mr Haig and company are being made at a time when the American and international press reports with growing frequency that Washington's policy of the arms race is being increasingly extended to the manufacture of chemical weapons. It is known, for instance, that at present the U.S. Army has up to 40,000 tons of nerve gases and that in the next few years the Pentagon intends to spend no more and no less than almost five billion dollars on preparations for chemical warfare. And these are not only plans for the future. The barbarous chemical weapons are already now being tried out by the Pentagon's men in a number of regions of the world. Is it not clear for instance from the fact that American grenades "with a chemical filling" are being used by the bandits who are smuggled from outside into sovereign Afghanistan, that U.S.-made chemical airbombs are being dropped on the population of El Salvador and that the Pretoria racists are using American defoliants to pacify "the disobedient?"

In the period between 1961 and 1969, the Pentagon sprayed in South Vietnam 44 percent of the country's forests with toxic agents, thus affecting about two million Vietnamese. The U.S. secretary of state then wearing the Pentagon's uniform and not a diplomat's suit, himself participated as an officer in the "dirty war" against Vietnam. He of all people must know who used barbarous chemical weapons in Vietnam in violation of the existing international conventions and agreements. Is Mr Haig's memory so short that he has forgotten who has stuffed many regions of Southeast Asia with toxic substances "information" about which the U.S. State Department reportedly intends to make available to UN experts?

There is one more thing to be mentioned here. The malicious slander campaign against the USSR and its allies was launched by Washington at a time when a powerful protest movement against the American administration's decision to manufacture the neutron bomb, this inhuman weapon of mass annihilation, is gaining ground in the world. Does the United States hope that with the help of foul lies about the Soviet Union "using chemical weapons"--lies which the U.S. administration is evidently trying to circulate even in the United Nations--it will be able to shoot down the wave of protests and to distract public attention from Washington's aggressive designs?

If this is so, then we must say at once that such calculations are worth no more than fabrications about "Soviet chemical weapons in Asia." It is indicative that even the London newspaper, TIMES, which usually plays up to Washington, expressed today serious doubts about the allegations of the U.S. State Department and in doing so refers to the opinion of British experts. Washington's aggressive plans and actions arouse and will continue to arouse public protests and the lie invented by Washington for covering up these plans remains a lie even if it is repeated a thousand times.

UPCOMING HAIG-GROMYKO MEETING, ARMS TALKS VIEWED

LD170710 Moscow in Czech and Slovak to Czechoslovakia 1500 GMT 16 Sep 81

[Yuriy Rudnev commentary]

[Text] At present a lot is being said about the importance of the forthcoming meeting of the ministers of foreign affairs of the Soviet Union and the United States in New York. Washington is greatly advertising its role in the organization of this meeting between Andrey Gromyko and Alexander Haig and the event is even being described as a sort of American gift to the world. In reality, however, the Soviet Union has been for a long time repeatedly proposing similar meetings and negotiations and the United States only now, following a great delay, has started to talk about the necessity of a dialogue. How does it imagine this dialogue?

According to his own words U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig expects that he will hold deliberations with the Soviet minister of foreign affairs which will have the character of a direct fight in the course of which a fairly sharp exchange of views may take place. Let us leave aside, however, the provocative manner of Haig's speech--a manner which is not unique to him among the American leadership. Much more important is to decipher the real point behind these wild manners of a general.

In the current tense situation the question of deliberations concerning the limitation of the feverish missile nuclear armament has become exceptionally important and urgent. No one denies this urgency. It is however also important that the dialogue has a fruitful and constructive character and the points on the agenda are not used as a smokescreen to cover up acts and deeds working in a completely opposite direction.

In this context let us recall the NATO resolution approved in December 1979. It dealt with the deployment of American medium-range missiles in Western Europe and at the same time with the necessity to hold negotiations with the Soviet Union. Almost 2 years have passed and the United States has not come up with any real initiative on this question. In the West there are still many people who would be quite willing to put at least some of the blame for this on the Soviet Union: Sometimes they do so deliberately but in some cases out of sheer ignorance. There is nothing more outrageous than such allegations.

Peaceful coexistence and cooperation, the securing of peace and security, has been and remains the foremost task of Soviet foreign policy. The Soviet Union has never had and does not have any bad intentions against any state whatsoever, distant or close, and with any system. The proposals put forward by the Warsaw Pact member states, aimed at preventing the possibility of a new war and at strengthening the responsibility of states for the future, are still valid. Here belong the proposal not to increase the numbers of the armed forces in the area which is covered by the Final Act of the all-European conference in Helsinki, the proposal for an immediate resumption of the talks on various ways to limit and halt the feverish arms buildup including the reduction of the military presence and military activity in the relevant areas, and so on.

During the 26th CPSU Congress, the most important tribune in the life of the Soviet country, the Soviet Union proposed that the area covered by the confidence-building measures in Europe be broadened, that negotiations on confidence-building measures in the Far East be held and that question concerning Afghanistan be discussed in connection with the questions of security in the Persian Gulf. The Soviet Union has displayed a willingness to continue immediately negotiations with the United States on questions concerning the limitation of strategic and other types of weapons, to reach an agreement on the limitation of the proliferation of new systems of weapons, and on the declaration of a moratorium on the deployment of new medium-range nuclear missiles in central Europe.

The Soviet Union has proposed that an agreement on a mutual ban on the production of neutron weapons and on their complete ban be concluded.

A concrete proposal for an international convention on this question has been submitted to the Disarmament Committee in Geneva. The meeting between Leonid Brezhnev and the leading representatives of the socialist countries, held in the Crimea in July-August this year, showed the realistic program for making the international situation healthier as required by the present demands. The talks outlined a clear and consistent course aimed at the strengthening of peace and the halting of the feverish arms buildup and at a just solution of disputed questions and crisis situations through negotiations--in contrast with the course of increasing international tension and feverish arms buildup.

The Soviet Union and other socialist countries have spoken in favor of reducing the levels of the military confrontation, a constant and constructive dialogue and the development of peaceful cooperation. All the above-mentioned proposals have been explained many times by Soviet representatives and by the representatives of other socialist countries, officially and unofficially, to the leading representatives of the United States and its allies, and also to other relevant parties. So far, however, these proposals have not met with the appropriate response among the leading circles in NATO.

Whatever they may be saying, however, a reasonable and just solution of disputed international problems and complex questions of the mutual relations between states is possible. Naturally, sabre rattling does not go down well with this, nor does the language of force or the threat of force. As one Western representative said: When foreign policy is determined by the military way of thinking then it leads to attempts at an accelerated armament instead of a willingness to disarm.

International tension can be eliminated, detente can be defended and a nuclear missile war can be averted. Needed for this, however, is the willingness to start an equal and constructive dialogue, a willingness to display political deliberation and to acknowledge equal rights and duties of states as regards the securing of their own security and the security of their allies and friends. The Soviet Union is defending just this sort of attitude toward negotiations.

DANISH FOLKETING LEADER URGES NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE

PM151345 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Sep 81 p 4

[Text] Leningrad, 3 Sep (TASS)--A delegation from the Danish Folketing (Parliament) headed by its president, K.B. Andersen, today concluded its familiarization with Leningrad.

The guests were received at Leningrad Gorispolkom. At Piskarevskoye Memorial Cemetery they honored the memory of the Leningraders and the soldiers who fell during the Great Patriotic War and laid a wreath at the monument to the motherland. Flowers were laid at the monument to Leningrad's heroic defenders in Victory Square.

At the Smolnyy the parliamentarians viewed V.I. Lenin's memorial museum and they visited the Nevskiy factory association.

The delegation left Leningrad the same day. It was in our country on an official visit at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Before flying out of the USSR K.B. Andersen emphasized in conversation with a TASS correspondent the positive significance of the delegation's visit to the Soviet Union. This visit, he said, will serve to develop the two countries' relations. Concerning the question of creating a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe, the delegation head declared: We do not reject the possibility of discussing this problem on a broad European and even an international scale, and we believe that the creation of such a zone could be an important link in strengthening the process of international detente.

It was emphasized that the American administration's decision to produce the neutron bomb has contributed to a worsening of the political climate in the world. The Danish Government, K.B. Andersen pointed out, disapproves of this type of deadly weapon and its manufacture.

ZHUKOV HITS U.S. STAND ON DISARMAMENT TALKS

PM161134 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Sep 81 p 4

[Political observer Yuriy Zhukov article: "Real Action Is Needed: Negotiations or Talk of Negotiations?"]

[Text] The West German communists' newspaper UNSERE ZEIT has compared the results of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's Crimea meetings with the socialist countries' leaders with the results of the conferences which President R. Reagan was holding at the same time at his summer residence in California, drawing a very precise and clear-cut conclusion.

"After each meeting in the Crimea joint concern was voiced for the conservation of peace, as was the readiness for talks on disarmament, and ideas were broached which aimed at averting nuclear war. In President R. Reagan's summer residence in Santa Barbara there was talk of deploying the MX intercontinental nuclear missiles, of the construction of a new nuclear bomber and other similar questions. The signals from the Crimea and Santa Barabara are signals from two different worlds: on the one hand, the desire for peace and negotiations, on the other for military superiority."

Yes, the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries are struggling consistently and persistently for the solution of the most acute problems of the present day--primarily the problems of disarmament--through negotiations.

What signals are issuing in response from Washington?

--The Soviet-U.S. strategic nuclear arms limitation treaty signed in Vienna in 1979 has not been ratified by the United States;

--The United States has broken off the far-advanced work on preparing a treaty on the total halting of nuclear tests and the prohibition of chemical weapons;

--The talks on limiting military activity in the Indian Ocean have been halted on the initiative of the United States;

--The United States has also halted the talks on anti-satellite systems and talks on the arms trade;

--The talks on nuclear arms limitation in Europe begun in Geneva in October-November 1980 have been frozen, again by the United States.

Naturally, the international public, including the U.S. public, in comparing the positions of the USSR and the United States on the question of talks on halting the arms race, is voicing mounting anxiety. The protests against the negative U.S. behavior have become particularly acute in West Europe, which the Pentagon intends to continue to cram with nuclear weapons.

These protests were stepped up still further when the U.S. President suddenly announced, without even consulting with his allies, the production of the neutron weapon which, whatever U.S. figures may say, is designed for deployment on the territory of the West European NATO countries.

This conduct on the part of the U.S. leaders puts the governments of the states allied with the United States in a difficult position--they cannot openly defend the U.S. administration's line in the face of the rapidly mounting movement against the deployment of the new types of mass-destruction weapons in West Europe. They are obliged to remind Washington that their consent to the deployment of medium-range missiles is conditioned by the U.S. Government's promise to initiate talks with the USSR immediately on the reduction of nuclear armaments in Europe.

So the U.S. leaders have reluctantly, through clenched teeth, as they say, begun to say that they agree to begin these talks "as soon as the preparation for them is completed."

Each time such statements are seized upon by the West European press and inflated to the limit. In an attempt to defuse the struggle against the arms race these newspapers allege that the United States wants (!) talks while the USSR is avoiding them and must be forced (!) to take part in them.

Pardon me, facts known to all attest that the Soviet side has frequently put forward a proposal for talks, while the U.S. side has ignored these proposals on each occasion. So who really wants talks and who is avoiding them?

On 20 August the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR published a talk with Gen E. Rowny, who has been appointed head of the U.S. delegation to possible strategic arms limitation talks. The headline for the interview read: "Talks With the USSR Will Take Place After (!) We Have Armed Ourselves To Conduct the Talks." The text of the interview itself states: "The U.S. buildup of its military potential will prompt the Russians to agree to talks."

It is not surprising that increasingly broad circles of the world public are resolutely rejecting the U.S. leaders' political speculation on the idea of arms reduction talks--an idea close to the hearts of hundreds of millions of people.

The peoples can see that the U.S. leaders, while, under pressure of circumstances, paying lipservice to talks and even portraying ordinary diplomatic contacts as talks, would in reality like to avoid a specific examination of the ideas which can and must lie at the basis of a businesslike discussion.

What is the worth even of the interview with President Reagan published in the Washington STAR on 6 August--an interview advertised by the bourgeois press as allegedly being a very important step toward disarmament--in which he merely promised to "talk about it" with the Soviet Union and immediately added:" "It is my feeling that if they recognize that we now have the will and determination to build up our defensive strength and sit down at the table with them, they will realize they cannot match us in an arms race." (!)

So what is the U.S. side promising to conduct negotiations on: reducing armaments on the basis of the principle of equality and identical security or rivalry in the struggle for military superiority?

The emphatically bellicose tone characteristic of the talk about talks which U.S. leaders sometimes initiate also attracts attention. On 7 September Washington POST observer Marder noted, not without irony, that Secretary of State Haig, "with his propensity for applying military terminology to diplomacy, has resorted to a military term" to describe these talks. According to Haig's words citied by the observer, it will be "an engagement battle." Marder then writes: "The Reagan administration will not abandon the use of military force to support diplomacy."

But surely it is clear that if the method of threats and blackmail failed in the fifties then it does not have the slightest chance of succeeding now?

The question of reducing nuclear arms in Europe is now at the center of general attention. What stand does the American side intend to take in the talks "on this issue?"

Even now U.S. leading figures are speaking only about talks on "Euromissiles," as the medium-range missiles are called in NATO jargon. Here it is being announced in advance without any ceremony at all that they must discuss only a reduction in the number of... Soviet missiles, although it is known that there exists an approximate equality of NATO and Soviet medium-range nuclear arms in Europe--approximately 1,000 carriers on each side.

Let us recall in this connection just what delivery vehicles for medium-range nuclear weapons the United States and its allies now have in West Europe, which Washington unceremoniously calls the "theater of military operations."

First, there are the F-111 and F-4 aircraft deployed at airbases in a number of West European countries and the FB-111 medium bombers and A-6 and A-7 aircraft on board American aircraft carriers--more than 700 units in all.

Second, there are the ground-based medium-range ballistic missiles, the missiles deployed on missile-carrying submarines and the bombers belonging to the U.S. allies--approximately 300 units in all.

But, just imagine, the statemen. by the American leaders contain not a word about all these nuclear facilities of the United States and its allies in Europe. Yet all these nuclear facilities have a range of between 1,000 and 4,500 km and pose a real threat to our territory.

What can be said of an attempt to prevent the attainment of accords on arms limitation and reduction such as the imposition of ultimatum-like terms? On 2 September, for example, the New York TIMES, citing "official spokesmen" for the government, published an article entitled "The United States Tells the Russians That Any (!) Arms Control Agreement Must Include On-Site Verification."

According to Leslie Gelb, the newspaper's informed commentator, Eugene Rostow, the present director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, believes that "any future agreements must include on-site inspection and other means of monitoring and verification," although all the previous agreements on these questions, as the New York TIMES emphasizes, were built on recognition of the fact that the national technical facilities that now exist are adequate to keep an eye on the fulfillment of the accords reached.

Of course, Washington remembers perfectly well that the unrealistic demands of American diplomacy for "on-site inspection," which it put forward during the cold war years, served the sole purpose of wrecking businesslike talks on arms limitation and reduction. It also knows that "in the opinion of specialists in the intelligence sphere," as L. Gelb reminds us, national technical facilities are "quite adequate to keep an eye on the fulfillment of agreements which limit the number of weapons."

Why, then, are some people now trying to renew a demand which the American participants in the talks abandoned back in the early seventies?

How are we to evaluate the statement that U.S. President Reagan made in an interview just published in FORTUNE magazine relating to the U.S. intention to "link" discussion of the question of reducing arms with a demand for "a change in the policy" of the Soviet Union? The magazine's correspondent asked him: "Do you have any preliminary conditions: a change in the Soviet Union's policy with regard to Afghanistan, for example?" Reagan replied: "We have made it clear to them that the talks, so we believe, must not be reduced just to the question of how many missiles each country has and that their conduct (!) and activities (!) in the world must be discussed." U.S. Secretary of State Haig has also expressed himself in the same spirit.

No wonder that, on familiarizing themselves with such "preliminary conditions," even the NATO allies most loyal to the United States regard them "as a means of torpedoing the talks." The same Leslie Gelb reminded us of this in the New York TIMES on 5 September.

The Soviet Union has honestly and openly proposed and now proposes to the United States a businesslike discussion of the vitally important question of ending the very dangerous arms race. Moreover, as the leadership of our party and state has declared repeatedly, there is no type of arms--nuclear and nonnuclear--that we would not agree to reduce on a mutual basis.

The Soviet Union is prepared to suspend the deployment of its medium-range missiles in the European part of the country on the day that talks begin on the substance of the matter, provided that the United States declares that it also will not build up medium-range nuclear facilities in Europe during the talks. We are prepared even tomorrow to sit down at the negotiating table and reach agreement on the limitation and significant reduction of such facilities.

The USSR is prepared without delay to continue the talks on limiting and reducing strategic arms, while preserving everything positive that has been achieved in this sphere so far.

The USSR is prepared to resume talks also on other issues connected with limiting and reducing arms, which have been frozen in recent years through the fault of the United States. The peace program for the eighties formulated by our party's 26th congress opens up very broad possibilities in this sphere.

Of course, our socialist power is certainly not acting here in the role of some unilaterally interested suppliant. Washington might be making a dangerous miscalculation by self-confidently proclaiming that the USSR supposedly has a greater interest in the talks than the United States and that the American administration will be doing us some sort of favor by consenting to participate in them. However, taking into consideration the awesome nuclear missiles realities of our time the United States and its allies must certainly be no less interested than the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries in seeing that the talks, which were impeded by the American administration in 1980-81, are resumed and crowned with success.

As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed out in his 7 September Kremlin speech, in order to arrive at a reliable, just and inviolable peace, what is needed is not so much fine words as real deeds and the readiness to consider other states' rights and interests in practice.

By persisting with their negative stance the Washington leaders would assume a heavy responsibility before their own people and before all mankind.

RISE OF FRG 'RIGHTWINGERS', U.S. ARMS PLANS LINKED

LD042034 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1055 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Text] Moscow, 4 Sep (TASS)--"A special responsibility for the fate of Europe and the future of their own people lies on the shoulders of the FRG leaders," writes the paper KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA today. It is in Western Germany, after all, that the greater part of the American Pershing II (108 of them) and cruise missiles (96), aimed at the USSR, will be deployed, beginning from the end of 1983."

Noting the increasing alarm among West Germans in this connection, the paper continues: "Again, as in the 'cold war' years, extreme rightwing forces are raising their heads. The leaders of numerous revanchist territorial societies are openly demanding a revision of the borders existing in Europe. The cult of the militarist Prussian state is being encouraged. Wide publicity is given to the idea of the return to "former Prussian greatness"... [TASS ellipsis] It has reached the point at which the name of Hitler has been entered in the list of honorary citizens at a number of Western German towns, and a souvenir medal has been issued in Munich in honor of one of his closest cronies, the war criminal Hess.

Such an atmosphere today helps the rightwingers to exert an increasing influence on the forming of Bonn's policy.

The paper stresses that the ruling circles are concealing from "the concerned electors" the fact that the American medium-range missiles are far from being defensive weapons, but are purely offensive and that the United States' calculations are based on the possibility of carrying out the 'first strike' option. In conclusion, KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA writes: "They are again pushing the country onto the road which has already once led Germany to disaster.

"Not for nothing does the subject of revising the results of the Second World War in some form or other find reflection in the program of Strauss' SCU [Christian Social Union] Party. The idea of the strategic encirclement of the USSR with the aim of weakening it and subsequently 'rolling back communism' in Europe can be seen both in the Japanese-American talks which the Reagan administration plans for September on 'Asian missiles' and in the plans of the West German rightwingers. Their common denominator is hatred for the first socialist state in the world."

U.S. AIRCRAFT CARRIERS PART OF 'NUCLEAR BLACKMAIL'

PM160852 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Sep 81 p 3

[Doctor of Naval Sciences Vice Adm K. Stalbo article "from foreign press material" under the rubric "Fleet of Expansion and Violence": "U.S. Aircraft Carriers -- an Instrument of Agression"]

[Text] A prime place in the Reagan administration's plans for the buildup of U.S. military potential is allocated to the building of a new Nimitz class nuclear aircraft carrier and the demothballing of another ship of this type, the Oriskany. Aircraft carriers themselves are very costly. Moreover the building of each new aircraft carrier gives rise to the need to build guard ships, that is, to effect a certain change in the orientation of naval development in general. The decision to supplement the American naval forces with two aircraft carriers in addition to the existing 13 therefore indicates that ships of this type, as before, are acknowledged in the Pentagon to be one of the most effective means of armed struggle at sea.

This conclusion is worthy of attention because aircraft carriers, despite having taken part more than other ships in local wars in the postwar years, have by no means developed painlessly during this period. The aircraft carrier, as the biggest warship, has always been regarded as an excellent target for submarine-launched torpedoes and airborne bombs. When the arsenal of anticarrier weapons was supplemented with the nuclear bomb, and soon afterwards the missile, serious doubts arose as to the expediency of using aircraft carrier formations in modern warfare. However, the fierce disputes between their opponents and supporters did not last long. In 1949 the first aircraft carrying a nuclear bomb took off from the aircraft carrier Coral Sea. This was a weighty argument in favor of aircraft carriers, since it made them the full partner of aviation in the sphere of the use of strategic arms (strategic ballistic missiles did not exist at that time). The aircraft carriers remained part of the U.S. strategic arms system until the sixties, when they had to hand over their "duties" in that sphere to Polaris nuclear submarines carrying ballistic missiles. All this time the aircraft carriers formed part of the foundations on which the United States based its nuclear blackmail and "position of strength" policy in its mutual relations with the Soviet Union.

A major event in the history of the postwar building of aircraft carriers was the creation of the first American nuclear-powered ship of this type -- the Enterprise. Tests of this ship showed, in the Americans' assessment, its high combat qualities, arising above all from its unlimited range and large reserves of aircraft fuel, which could be taken on board instead of the thousands of tons of fuel oil burned by a conventionally powered aircraft carrier. Thus in one exercise the enterprise covered about 35,000 miles (64,000 km) in 65 days at a constant speed of 22 knots (40 kph). Its aircraft flew for about 30,000 hours, yet on returning to base it had more aircraft fuel on board than conventionally powered aircraft carriers have on leaving base.

Such high indicators helped to reinforce the concept in the United States of the expediency of creating large-tonnage aircraft carriers using nuclear power. As a result the nuclear aircraft carriers Nimitz, Dwight D. Eisenhower and Carl Vinson were built one after the other. The discussion now concerns a fifth and even a sixth ship of this class, since naval command insists on building not one, but two nuclear aircraft carriers. Each such ship has a tonnage of about 100,000 tons, carries about 100 aircraft and is equipped with four catapults capable of launching 4 planes a minute. The aircraft are supersonic and can use nuclear weapons.

It is noted in the foreign press that alongside their high assault potential aircraft carriers -- particularly conventionally powered ones -- have low combat and technical survivability. The reasons for this are the high concentration on board of ship and aircraft fuel (20 percent of the total tonnage) and ammunition, the abundance of fuel main lines and also the relatively weak structural protection and armor. At the same time the large areas of the deck and sides help increase the probability of any type of weapon hitting these ships. During World War II the United States, Japan and other countries suffered very considerable losses in their aircraft carrier fleets.

Today even the supporters of aircraft carriers (there is still opposition to them within the United States) often call them "baskets with too many eggs in," referring to their tremendous cost. In view of all this the Americans are saturating aircraft carriers (and protection ships) with powerful antisubmarine facilities and air defense facilities, improving their design and so forth.

At present all 13 American aircraft carriers, carrying 1,100 planes and more than 90 helicopters, are allocated to the general purpose forces and are known as multipurpose. U.S. Navy tactics are oriented toward fighting at sea in formations, of which aircraft carriers are the nucleus and the main strike force. They are also entrusted with resolving the main tasks in combat operations to gain dominance at sea.

The aircraft on the modern American aircraft carrier carry a considerable quantity of nuclear warheads. As the U.S. press notes, in operation against targets on land they are capable of extending their strikes in one day along a front of about 1,000 km and over a great distance inland, and also carrying out combat operations against surface ships and nuclear submarines.

Back in the time of World War II the rapid development of aircraft carrier fleets caused sharp changes in the system of armed struggle at sea. A new sphere of the struggle emerged between the fleet and its attacking air enemy. New forms of operations emerged, such as strikes by carrier-borne aviation forces against land targets and enemy ships at their bases, antisubmarine warfare, the protection of convoys, air cover for surface combat formations, the "softening" of the enemy's defense against landing forces and air escort and support for landing forces for their landings in remote regions.

All this arsenal of ways and methods of using aircraft carriers has been used by the imperialists in numerous local wars and conflicts in the postwar years. Since nuclear and other modern weapons have appeared on aircraft carriers, they have become a considerably more impressive means of making a show of strength and implementing an aggressive imperialist policy. The once infamous "gunboat diplomacy" has been superseded by the even more sinister "carrier diplomacy." A vivid example of this "diplomacy" in action is the recent deliberate provocation against Libya. It was from an aircraft carrier (the Nimitz), which was carrying out a show of strength together with other American ships near that country's shores, that the fighters took off to attack the Libyan patrol planes.

The Pentagon regards aircraft carriers as the most maneuverable element in the armed forces, an all-purpose means of conducting combat operations in local wars. They can operate with great intensity, force and penetration. That is why, as Admiral Holloway, former commander of the U.S. 7th Fleet, has said, they have been "brought into play" in nearly all the conflicts and local wars of the postwar period in which the American Navy has been involved. Aircraft carriers have invariably formed the nucleus of all naval task forces in operation.

Thus a total of 11 aircraft carriers took part in the Korean War and 15 of the 17 which the U.S. Navy then had took part in the war against Vietnam. In individual instances 4 to 6 such ships were in operation simultaneously. Over 7 years American carrier-borne aircraft carried out about 8,000 sorties a month, and in 77 days of fighting near Kaesong there were 25,000 such aircraft sorties, in the course of which 100,000 bombs were dropped and 700,000 shells of various types were fired. The fact that in the war against Vietnam they were gambling to a significant degree on carrier-borne aircraft is indicated by the fact that such aircraft accounted for more than half of all the aircraft sorties by the aggressor during the entire war.

Aircraft carriers have been no means the least important role in the global hegemonist policy of U.S. imperialism today. The other ship in the American naval grouping drawn up in the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean -- the biggest such grouping since World War II, which is threatening countries in the region--are concentrated around aircraft carriers.

The Pentagon sent two aircraft carrier formations to the shores of Lebanon with a view to supporting the Israeli aggressor in May when, through the latter's fault, the situation in the Near East was exacerbated. Aircraft carriers form the basis of the U.S. 6th and 7th Fleets, which are carrying out gendarme functions in the Mediterranean and the western Pacific.

In the postwar period the United States has not won a single local war it has unleashed, although aircraft carriers have played the most active part. Nonetheless the Pentagon, in accordance with American military doctrine, is gambling on these ships, counting on using them to resolve a number of basic tasks facing the general purpose forces, both in a world nuclear war and in all other military conflicts. In a nuclear war aircraft carriers, having a large quantity of nuclear warheads on board, are regarded by the Pentagon as an important strategic arms reserve capable of operating not only in the interests of the ground forces but against targets located at an operational-stragetic depth inside enemy territory. Aircraft carriers are an important component in the so-called forward-based forces, whose nuclear facilities are targeted against the USSR and the other socialist countries.

As you can see, the U.S. ruling circles make wide use of the Navy as an instrument of expansion and violence in the international arena. They are building up their naval strike power at an accelerated rate with a view to achieving military superiority over the USSR and securing dominance over the world ocean. Washington is drawing its Atlanticist partners and Japan into the escalation of the arms race, including the naval arms race, and this is fraught with a further increase in the danger of war.

The Communist Party and the Soviet Government take into account the possible threat to our country and the socialist community states not only from land, but from the ocean. "In conditions where the NATO countries have mighty offensive facilities at sea, we must think about appropriate defense in this sphere too," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has stated. "We have created our ocean fleet, which is capable of fulfilling the tasks of such defense."

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ASSAILS NEUTRON BOMB DECISION

PM160952 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Sep 81 p 5

[Col Ye. Aleksandrov article: "Neutron Threat to Europe"]

[Text] Adventurism and a willingness to gamble with mankind's vital interests in the pursuit of its own purely mercenary ends are the distinguishing features of the policy of U.S. imperialism's aggressive circles. Further confirmation of this is President R. Reagan's recent decision to start full-scale production of the neutron weapon. This step demonstrates once again that, regardless of commonsense, Washington is still accelerating the nuclear arms race in the hope of achieving military superiority over the USSR, especially on the European Continent.

It is in Europe that it is planned to use this, one of the most barbarous of all mass-destruction devices. The neutron weapon being made in the United States is designed to solve strategic-tactical [operativno-takticheskiy] and tactical tasks with the help of Lance missiles with a maximum range of 130 km and 203.2 caliber artillery whose range of fire is even less. This precludes its use from U.S. territory. Pentagon also claims that neutron warheads are most effective against enemy tank groupings. But the Washington strategists are not so naive as to expect Red Army tanks to appear on the banks of the Potomac. The new military weapon developed by the transatlantic manufacturers of death is destined to be sent to West Europe. Washington, however, is making no secret of this. The assurances that the neutron weapon will also be sited on U.S. territory cannot therefore be taken at all seriously. They are too much like previous promises not to produce the weapon at all, promises which have proved to be empty.

Also noteworthy is the fact that the decision to start series production of a neutron weapon designed for the European theater was taken by President Reagan without any consultation with his European NATO allies.

It is now becoming a rule that people on the other side of the ocean are trying to decide the fate of West Europeans and the question of whether they are to live or die. This is how we must understand the statement by U.S. Secretary of Defense C. Weinberger that the speed with which the neutron weapon can be moved to the European Continent precludes any protracted and unnecessary debate. Thus, the decisions are made in Washington while the powder keg which might explode as a result of these decisions is located in Europe.

Europeans suffered an attack of neutron fever when the Carter administration was just developing this barbarous means of human annihilation. But at that time the U.S. neutron bomb seemed unreal to West Europeans. Now it is a reality knocking on Europe's door.

As we can see, the Pentagon hawks have finally broken with the practice, albeit only nominally observed, of "consultations" and "joint decisionmaking" within the framework of the Atlantic alliance initiated by the creation of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group in 1968. Washington is clearly seeking to restore and consolidate U.S. leadership, which has been noticeably shaken in recent years, in the aggressive imperialist bloc at the expense of the interests of its European partners.

The Western press connects the visit to Britain at the end of August by Pentagon chief C. Weinberger directly with the plans to deploy the neutron weapon on the territory of West European countries. As the British newspaper THE GUARDIAN pointed out in particular, "The United States is hoping that Britain will without delay unconditionally decide to equip artillery subunits of the Rhine army (stationed in the FRG--Ye. A.) with the neutron weapon. In the U.S. view, a decision by one of the NATO allies to equip its own troops with this weapon is to be the key to ensuring the neutron weapon's deployment in West Europe. It is perfectly natural that the United States should have chosen Britain." The military and political course of Britain's Conservative government fits in perfectly with U.S. militarist plans.

On the technical side, the fact that the British Army has Lance missiles and 203.2 caliber artillery makes it easier for it to add neutron warheads to its armory. The newspaper DAILY MAIL has also pointed out the possibility of neutron warheads being stored on British soil.

Britain is obviously assigned the role of "Trojan horse" in the Washington scenario for insinuating into Europe the new weapon for the mass destruction of people. In the opinion of political observers, the FRG is also prepared to team up with it. The West German Government's position regarding the deployment of the neutron weapon on the country's territory accords virtually fully with Washington's aspirations. Back in 1978 the FRG leadership expressed the readiness to take the Pentagon's dangerous novelty. Only the public's stormy and angry protests prevented the implementation of this most sinister design. To judge by official statements, the Federal Government's position right now on the neutron weapon question has undergone no substantial changes.

Yet Washington believes that the consent of the NATO countries' leaders to fill the U.S. nuclear depots in West Europe with the lethal new weapons is needed only for form's sake. R. Perle, U.S. assistant secretary of defense for international security affairs, who accompanied his chief on his trip to Britain, stated most unambiguously that "the U.S. Armed Forces have no need to ask permission to deploy the new weapon." The Pentagon chief himself specified that just a few hours would be needed to deliver neutron warheads to Europe. Such revelations are not without foundation. Back in 1952 the United States imposed on the FRG a treaty under which it secured for itself the right to deploy without any controls any weapon at U.S. military bases.

Scarcely anyone could be misled by expatiations about the "purely defensive" nature of the neutron weapon. The decision on its full-scale production is organically linked with Washington's aggressive expansionist plans. This is understood by sober-minded politicians in West European countries. West German Bundestag Deputy Egon Bahr, who can in no way be suspected of hostility toward the United States, pointed out in an interview with the weekly DIE ZEIT that the neutron weapon could be of considerable interest to a potential aggressor.

"An aggressor who is seeking to purge, so to speak, defenders from a territory it wants to win and to acquire production enterprises secure and intact if possible must be interested in using the neutron weapon," E. Bahr said. "In other words, the neutron weapon is also of great interest as an offensive weapon."

The U.S. adoption of the neutron weapon not only enhances the combat potential of the U.S. Armed Forces. It makes highly feasible its use at the strategic-tactical level and consequently lowers the so-called "nuclear threshold." In such cases even a limited conflict within which the neutron weapon might be used threatens to develop into a nuclear catastrophe.

In an attempt to justify the emergence of the neutron weapon representatives of the U.S. administration are actually saying that R. Reagan's decision should open the way to arms limitation talks. A strange logic, if you can call it that! It transpires that the means for disarmament should be...the arms race. Alas, practice has shown that another spiral in the arms race automatically entails increased tension, renders the world situation more explosive and increases the threat of the outbreak of a new world war.

Washington's true objectives consist of creating an imbalance in its favor in the armaments sphere and then dictating terms to the socialist community countries from a position of strength. In this connection it should be recalled that the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries are able and ready to counter the strong-arm pressure from the imperialist powers with a might which can thwart any of an aggressors' plans--as, indeed, history has frequently proved. As Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, has stated, the socialist countries have everything necessary for the reliable defense of their peoples. The socialist community countries' resources and might are adequate to repel aggression and no one will ever succeed in bringing them to their knees.

SOVIET, ASIAN PEACE COMMITTEE DELEGATES MEET

PM160941 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Sep 81 p 6

[TASS correspondent report: "In Defense of Peace"]

[Text] A meeting of representatives of peace defense committees from the socialist countries of Asia has been held in Nakhodka. It was attended by representatives of Vietnam, Laos, Mongolia and the Soviet Union.

"The purpose of the meeting was to exchange views on the contemporary situation in Asia," Ye. K. Fedorov, chairman of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace, told a TASS correspondent. "A unified action program was formulated for the further struggle to preserve peace in Asia and in the world as a whole in a situation where the U.S. imperialists are fueling international tension.

The meeting participants stated their readiness to cooperate with public organizations of various political orientations in the Asian countries--organizations which advocate peace and oppose the arms race, hegemonism and reaction.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ARTICLE ON UNGA, KEY ISSUES

PM170855 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Sep 81 p 4

[Editorial Article: "For Constructive Dialogue, Against the Threat of War"]

[Text] The next, 36th UN General Assembly session opens in New York 15 September. After the expected admission of the Republic of Vanuatu, the number of states belonging to the organization will rise to 155.

Every General Assembly session is a major international forum which provides an opportunity to examine diverse political problems and by joint efforts to define guidelines for the fulfillment of the main task of the United Nations--that of maintaining peace and security.

In the present situation such joint actions are acquiring special significance. The sharp increase in U.S. military spending, the refusal to ratify SALT II, the preparations for the deployment of the new medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe, the decision to produce neutron weapons, attempts to maintain the pitch of crisis situations, the desire to interfere in other countries' internal affairs--all this confirms that Washington and NATO, with the connivance of Beijing, have set a course of the unrestrained arms race and the destabilization of the world situation.

In these conditions the role and responsbility of the United Nations as an important instrument of multifaceted cooperation between states with different social systems must be increased still further. In this connection great significance is attached to the proposal put forward at the 26th CPSU Congress on convening a special session of the UN Security Council with the participation of the states' top leaders. With the appropriate preparation, such a session could make a substantial contribution to the quest for the keys to improving the international situation and preventing war.

For all the states which will gather for the General Assembly session there can be no more important task than that of reducing tension and leading the peoples away from the threat of nuclear war.

The Soviet Union, together with the other socialist community countries, is going to the session with concrete proposals arising from the peace program for the eighties approved by the 26th CPSU Congress. Speaking of the socialist countries' foreign policy, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted the other day: "... Our common creed on foreign policy is peace, peace for all, reliable, just and indestructible peace." He went on: "In order to reach such a peace we need not so much the right words as real deeds and readiness to reckon in practice with other states' rights and interests. Of course, we need the ability to patiently seek solutions to disputed issues at the conference table."

The preliminary agenda for the General Assembly session is very full. Central place is occupied by questions of arms limitation and disarmament, many of which have been submitted for UN examination on our country's initiative. In approaching this year's session the Soviet Union has new proposals and is prepared to put questions of arms limitation and disarmament onto a practical plane.

Thus in connection with the growing danger of the militarization of outer space the USSR has proposed that the session examine the question of "the conclusion of a treaty banning the deployment of weapons of any kind in outer space." The draft treaty submitted by the USSR is aimed at ensuring that space does not become an arena for the arms race or a source of the further exacerbation of relations between states. Such a danger is created by the plans being nurtured by U.S. militarist circles and this affects the interests of all states without exception.

Extremely great significance is attached to a range of questions relating to curbing and ending the nuclear arms race which is being whipped up by imperialism. The most important step would be the radical elimination of the nuclear threat to mankind by ending the production of the weapons concerned and reducing stockpiles, leading eventually to their complete elimination.

In conditions where other nuclear powers are avoiding the talks proposed by the Soviet Union, the task is to overcome the imperialist states' resistance to disarmament measures in this sphere. Questions of a complete and universal nuclear weapons test ban and also of preventing the deployment of such weapons on the territory of countries where they do not at present exist have long been ripe for resolution. However, the United States and its allies are, on various pretexts, erecting barriers in the path of progress along the routes already indicated by previous sessions of the assembly. The Soviet Union is fully determined to do everything in its power to break the deadlock in the discussion of these issues.

The USSR regards as urgent the problem of creating nuclear-free zones in various regions of the world, including the European Continent, and supports the proposals on the session's agenda for the creation of nuclear-free zones in Africa and the Near East. This would help to strengthen the regime of the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons. The assembly is called upon to come out resolutely against any attempts to violate or undermine that regime. Moves in this direction have been observed in South Africa, Pakistan and Israel. Israel even calls the right to undertake armed actions against countries observing this regime. One manifestation of protests by states against this adventurist policy was the proposal from a group of countries that the 36th session should condemn Israel's piratical attack on the Iraqi nuclear center, which was designed for the peaceful use of nuclear energy.

By all appearances the United States is trying to whip up the chemical arms race too, under cover of slanderous fabrications about the socialist countries. The Soviet Union advocates the resumption and successful completion of the Soviet-American talks on banning chemical weapons, which were broken off by the United States. The assembly could have a weighty say in favor of constructive efforts in this sphere.

The U.S. decision on the production of neutron weapons, which has aroused a wave of indignation throughout the world, once again emphasizes the need for a ban on the creation of new types and systems of weapons of mass destruction. On the USSR's initiative the General Assembly came out in favor of such a ban some years ago. The speediest completion of the elaboration and signing of a treaty banning radiological weapons could be an important step.

The General Assembly could use its prestige to bring about progress in the implementation of UN resolutions adopted earlier, in particular the document adopted at the first General Assembly special session on disarmament--the more so as the second such session is planned for next year and preparations for it are already underway. Among the decisions thwarted by the United States is, in particular, the UN decision on creating a peace zone in the Indian Ocean and on convening an international conference to this end.

The Soviet peace program for the eighties provides for the settlement of complex problems of world politics connected with the elimination of dangerous seats of conflict and with strengthening the political and legal guarantees of states' security. This is another set of items on the agenda for the forthcoming General Assembly session. The Soviet Union attaches great significance to the adoption of decisions aimed at implementing the declaration on strengthening international security, whose 10th anniversary the United Nations marked last year. Our country is in favor of the speediest elaboration of a world treaty on the nonuse of force in international relations and the elaboration of measures aimed at ending interference in states' internal affairs and at peacefully settling disputes in strict accordance with the UN Charter.

The session will without doubt devote attention to the Near East situation, which is becoming increasingly acute and explosive as a result of Washington's policy of seeking to establish dominance and a permanent military presence in the region and supporting Israel's aggressive actions against Arab countries and peoples.

A just and lasting peace in the Near East can only be attained through an all-embracing settlement with the participation of all interested parties, including the PLO, which the United Nations has recognized as the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine.

The General Assembly has already rejected the Camp David policy. It is necessary to go back to the honest, collective search for an all-embracing settlement on a just, realistic basis. This could be done within the framework of a specially convened international conference, which would be a constructive alternative to the separate deals policy. Here the United Nations could continue its useful role.

UN decisions oppose NATO's line of imposing a resolution of the Cyprus problem within the framework of the bloc's narrow interests.

The General Assembly special session on Namibia held in New York, like the earlier international conference on sanctions against South Africa, reveals a demarcation line on questions of decolonization. The assembly can and must--as the vast majority of states demand--come out resolutely in favor of the immediate implementation of UN decisions in support of the peoples' legitimate struggle for their liberation and reject attempts to label that struggle as terrorism, to impose a neocolonialist solution to the Namibian problem, bypassing the United Nations, and to perpetuate the apartheid regime in South Africa and its armed attacks on neighboring independent states. It is the duty of the international community to demand an end to South African aggression against Angola and to condemn the racist regime's Washington patrons.

The assembly participants are called upon to raise their voice against the U.S. dismemberment and annexation of the trust territory of Micronesia, as well as other attempts to keep colonial countries and peoples in a state of dependence despite the declaration on granting their independence, whose 20th anniversary the General Assembly solemnly marked a year ago.

Together with all countries which respect the peoples' right freely to decide their own destiny, the USSR resolutely supports the stance of the Governments of the DRA and the People's Republic of Kampuchea, which are opposed to the examination within the United Nations of the so-called "Afghan" and "Kampuchean" questions, imposed by the United States, China and countries which are under their thumbs. Now Pakistan, on a "suggestion" from across the ocean and under cover of a resolution which anti-Afghan forces managed to push through at the 35th session, is avoiding talks on the normalization of relations with the DRA. This resolution runs counter to the interests of a political settlement of international aspects of the Afghan problem and has played into the hands of those to whom it is advantageous to maintain tension in the region. New schemes put forward in the West, based on the resolution of Afghanistan-related issues without the participation of its legitimate government and behind the back of the country's people, are unrealistic and unacceptable. The path to a settlement was clearly indicted in the DRA Government statements of 24 August this year.

Contrary to the interests of the normalization of the situation in Indochina and in Southeast Asia as a whole, the ASEAN countries, also under cover of references to one of last year's UN resolutions, are rejecting the peace proposals put forward by Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. A provocative "international conference on Kampuchea" was even organized. All this runs counter to the task of improving the world situation. UN prestige is also suffering as a result of the intolerable situation whereby Kampuchea's place is occupied by Pol Pot men.

The Soviet Union actively advocates the resolution of questions associated with restructuring international economic relations on the basis of equality and justice and with strengthening the treaty and legal base of peaceful coexistence and cooperation between states. A true resolution of these problems is only possible given the elimination of the threat of nuclear war and the curbing of the arms race. Progress in resolving them would, in its turn, help to strengthen the foundations of peace.

The Soviet Union's approach to the United Nations' role and significance was reaffirmed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev during his meeting his year with UN Secretary General K. Waldheim: The key to the improvement of the international situation can and must be found by states' joint efforts. Our country is in favor of supporting UN efforts aimed at safeguarding international security and developing cooperation between states, in accordance with the provisions of the UN Charter.

JAPANESE-KOREAN FOREIGN MINISTER TALKS CRITICIZED

OW162327 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 0830 GMT 15 Sep 81

[Text] A Japan-ROK [Nikkan] foreign ministers meeting has concluded in Seoul. The meeting mainly considered the South Korean [Minami Chosen] Government's demand for $6 billion in long-term loans. In this connection, our commentator Yuriy Dmitriyev writes as follows:

In the course of negotiations, the South Korean side laid particular emphasis on its role as a major anticommunist force in East Asia. Its argument in this respect represented the chief pretext for the Seoul regime to demand the Japanese loan.

The ROK [Kankoku] side tried in every possible way to create the impression that there were threats from the DPRK and the Soviet Union, thus issuing an intimation that if ROK should be left defenseless in the face of Democratic Korea and the Soviet Union, it would expose Japan to danger, too. By doing so, the South Korean side admitted that the requested loan is exclusively for a military buildup.

The Japanese foreign minister highly appreciated the Seoul government's effort for such a buildup. In other words, he expressed support for an aggressive ambition of the dictatorial regime.

At the same time, he did not forget to attack Democratic Korea and the Soviet Union. During his visit to the DMZ, the Japanese foreign minister said that he personally felt the tension existing between North and South Korea. Then, for no reason, he blamed it on the DPRK.

The Japanese side thus demonstrated its solidarity with South Korea's push for further militarization. It was natural for the Japanese side to take that position, because nothing could more effectively guarantee Japanese capital its control of the South Korean economy than military dictatorship. Japanese investments account for 60 percent of all the foreign investments made in South Korea. Japanese businesses making inroads into South Korea's most important industries would pave the way for Japan to control the South Korean economy. A 50-percent or 60-percent profit for Japanese businessmen is nothing unusual in South Korea.

Under these circumstances, it should be viewed only as a temporary act that Japan has been refusing to grant the Seoul government's request for a $6 billion olan. A huge loan granted to South Korea, at this time when budget deliberations for the next fiscal year begin in Japan, would give rise to a storm of public protest. The people are already criticizing the government's attempt to correct budgetary deficits by lowering their living standard. The South Korean loan request will probably be granted after the passage of the budget bill.

However, since the offering of a loan through governmental channels is considered too abominable a step for the Japanese Government to take, it is conceivable that the Seoul government will obtain the required funds for war preparations by some other means, not in the form of loan. At any rate, the loan will be granted eventually. It is something unavoidable from the viewpoint of the general policy of the Japanese Government to help retain the dictatorial regime, and from the Japanese monopoly capitalists' fear about losing South Korea as a neocolonial territory for Japanese monopoly capital.

Meanwhile, developments in Japanese-South Korean relations are drawing a great deal of attention from neighboring countries. Japan's financial support of the aggressive ambition of the dictatorial regime in Seoul serves to aggravate the tension in the Korean Peninsula, and no nation in the region can afford to remain indifferent to this fact.

FURTHER COVERAGE ON DPRK NATIONAL ANNIVERSARY

Ustinov Message to O Chin-u

PM160943 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Sep 81 p 1

[Greetings message from Marshal of the Soviet Union D. F. Ustinov, USSR defense minister, to O Chin-u, DPRK minister of the People's Armed Forces, on the 33d anniversary of the founding of the DPRK]

[Text] To Army Gen Comrade O Chin-u, DPRK minister of the People's Armed Forces

Esteemed Comrade Minister!

On behalf of the USSR Armed Forces and on my own account I congratulate you and all Korean People's Army servicemen on the 33d anniversary of the formation of the DPRK.

The proclamation of the DPRK on 9 September 1948 was a significant event in the history of the Korean people's struggle for their freedom, national independence and social progress. Embarking on the road of building socialism, the DPRK working people, under the leadership of the Korean Workers Party, overcame the grave consequences of American imperialism's aggression and achieved great successes in socioeconomic development in a short historial time.

I wish you and all Korean People's Army servicemen new achievements in strengthening the DPRK's defense capability and resolving the national task of reunifying the motherland on a peaceful democratic basis.

With communist greetings.

[Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR defense minister

AUCCTU Cable

PM161215 Moscow TRUD in Russian 9 Sep 81 p 3

[Greetings message from the AUCCTU to the Central Committee of the Combined Trade Unions of Korea on the 33d anniversary of the founding of the DPRK]

[Text] To the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea.

Dear comrades!

On behalf of Soviet workers, the kolkhoz peasantry and employees, the AUCCTU sends cordial congratulations to the DPRK working people and trade unions on the 33d anniversary of the proclamation of the DPRK.

With the formation of the first worker-peasant state on Korean soil on 9 September 1948, the Korean people's desire for freedom and independence was realized, and preconditions were created for implementing fundamental socioeconomic transformations in the northern part of the country.

In a brief span of history the DPRK working people, under the leadership of the Korean Workers Party and in fraternal cooperation with the peoples of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, laid the firm foundations of socialism and are now working selflessly to implement the tasks advanced by the Sixth Korean Workers Party Congress. The Korean trade unions are making a great contribution to this cause by ensuring the working people's active participation in the building of socialism.

The AUCCTU notes with satisfaction the development of fraternal ties and cooperation between the trade unions of the USSR and the DPRK and expresses firm confidence that they will continue to strengthen on the unshakable basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism in the interests of building socialism and communism and further strengthening the unity of the socialist community countries. Soviet working people, true to their international duty, invariably support the Korean people's desire for their motherland's peaceful democratic unification without external interference.

On the national holiday we wish the working people and trade unions of the DPRK new successes in socialist building and in fulfilling the tasks of the Second 7-Year Plan.

May the fraternal friendship and cooperation between the working people and trade unions of the Soviet Union and the DPRK strengthen and develop!

[Signed] AUCCTU

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA on Anniversary

PM161139 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Sep 81 p 3

[Lt Col Yu. Gavrilov "Commentator's Diary": "Fraternal People's Festival"]

[Text] A wonderful panorama of Pyongyang opens up from Moran-Bong Hill. Tower crane jibs, new streets and avenues, leisure zones--all this is visible evidence that the city is being improved and developed. The appearance of other DPRK cities and villages is being transformed too. DPRK citizens are currently in an especially elated mood: Tomorrow, 9 September, is the 33d anniversary of the proclamation of the DPRK's formation (1948).

During the time that has elapsed since then the Korean people, under the leadership of the Korean Workers Party and relying on the disinterested fraternal assistance of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, have implemented revolutionary transformations in all spheres of life. Today the DPRK is an industrially developed socialist state with modern industry and agriculture. Suffice it to say that the volume of the republic's industrial production has increased more than 300 times in the years of people's power. Illiteracy has been ended forever, and a large number of specialists have been trained with higher and secondary education. Great successes have been achieved in the spheres of science, culture and public health. The well-being of the republic's working people is growing.

People in our country are sincerely gladdened by the fraternal Korean people's successes. Soviet people helped the DPRK working people liquidate the heavy legacy of the past and gave them decisive support in the years of the war against imperialist aggression (1950-53) and in the construction and reconstruction of important national economic projects.

Mutually advantageous trade and economic ties are continuing to expand between our countries. Documents on their further development were signed recently in Pyongyang. In accordance with these, the volume of commodity turnover between the USSR and the DPRK in 1981-85 is to increase more than 40 percent compared with the previous 5-year period.

In the current 5-year plan the USSR will continue deliveries of oil, petroleum products, coal, coke, ferroalloys and diverse machinery and equipment to the DPRK. The DPRK will in turn supply the Soviet Union metal-cutting machine tools, rolled ferrous metal products, nonmetallic minerals, cement, vegetables, fruit and consumer goods. All this will contribute to the successful fulfillment of national economic plans in the two countries and help raise the Soviet and Korean peoples' living standards.

Soviet-Korean relations are developing on a long-term basis at different levels--at party and government level, at the levels of public organizations, creative and sports unions and so forth. The friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance treaty between the USSR and the DPRK concluded in Moscow in July 1961 is their reliable foundation.

A new life is being built in the DPRK under the complex conditions of the split in the country. American troops are dug in in South Korea. With Washington's assistance the antipopular Seoul regime is suppressing the population's democratic rights and pursuing a policy of intensive militarization. All this is undoubtedly increasing tension on the Korean Peninsula and threatening peace.

The Korean people's struggle for the withdrawal of foreign troops from the south of the country and for their motherland's peaceful, democratic unification without external interference meets with immutable support in the Soviet Union.

...A memorial--the liberation monument--rises up at the foot of Moran-Bong Hill. The inscription in Korean and Russian reads: "Eternal glory to the great Soviet Army, which liberated the Korean people from the yoke of the Japanese imperialists and opened their path to freedom and independence." These words are a tribute to the feat of the Soviet servicemen who routed the Japanese militarists' crack troops in August 1945 and brought liberation to Korea--which created conditions for the creation of a worker-peasant state on Korean soil and for its successful advance along the path of socialism.

Congratulating the Korean working people and servicemen of the Korean People's Army on the festival, Soviet people and servicemen of the Soviet Armed Forces express confidence that the traditional Soviet-Korean friendship will continue to strengthen and develop for the good of our countries and peoples and the cause of peace and socialism.

DPRK TRADE UNION DELEGATION ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

SK170020 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1330 GMT 15 Sep 81

[Text] A delegation of the DPRK General Federation of Trade Unions headed by Mun Pyong-nok, vice chairman of the Central Committee of this organization, has arrived in the Soviet Union on a friendly visit. The delegations will learn about the preparatory work for the 17th plenary meeting of (?Soviet trade unions). Members of the delegation will also meet with activists of trade unions in Moscow and in Kishinev in the Moldavian SSR.

ARMS-ECONOMIC DEAL MAKES PAKISTAN U.S. 'PAWN'

LD161906 Moscow TASS in English 1627 GMT 16 Sep 81

[TASS political observer Askold Biryukov commentary; quotation marks as received]

[Text] Moscow, 16 Sep, TASS--Thus, Pakistan has accepted the American terms of the package military-economic deal with the USA, under which the ruling regime will be granted aid worth more than 3,000 million dollars. In a statement by the Pakistani Foreign Ministry this event is described as the "start of a new era" in the relations between the two countries. But precisely what era?

The very contents of the deal, the pronouncements by the American and Pakistani mass media to this effect leave no doubt to that score. The point at issue is an event, whose consequences will most likely be both highly unfavourable, moreover dangerous for peace and stability in that region of Asia and for prospects of lessening international tensions as a whole.

The massive U.S. arms supplies to Pakistan will upset the balance of forces in the region and touch off an arms race in South Asia. Both in the neighbour India, where this deal, considering Pakistan's bahaviour in the past, has already aroused legitimate concern, and in other countries of the region the question is asked why Pakistan needed already for next year the latest U.S. "F-16" fighter bombers, which have not been supplied to the planned level even to the U.S. Airforce? Why the USA is "stealing" these planes from its NATO allies in order to meet Pakistan's demand for this aircraft?

Is it by chance that the supply to Pakistan of "F-16" aircraft which can deliver nuclear weapons, has been timed to the completion of China's preparations for conducting a blast of an atomic bomb by the Pakistani specialists, who are staying there? Why Pakistan needs in general such a quantity of weapons and material, which many times exceeds that country's defence needs? One cannot take seriously the claims by the Ziaul Haq regime that it needs all this for defence from the "threat" coming from the Soviet Union, which in fact expresses readiness to sit down at the negotiating table at any time and in any place to resolve the problems dividing these two countries, or India, which invariably displays its peaceableness and the wish to live in goodneighbourliness, or God knows from what other mythical danger.

No, the underlying cause of the deal is different. As President Ronald Reagan once said, Pakistan "holds a very important strategic position in view of what is going on in Afghanistan." By offering to pack Pakistan with weapons the U.S.A. clearly intends to use that country to step up the undeclared war against Afghanistan. In Washington's opinion a "strong Pakistan" will be useful to it also in order to make India more compliant as the latter is pursuing a foreign policy line, which does not suit the book of the U.S. administration.

But this is not all. According to the Washington POST, the present deal "marks a corner-stone in the efforts by the Reagan administration to create an area of "strategic concensus" for confrontation against the Soviet Union. That area, the newspaper writes, stretches from Pakistan in the east across the oil-rich Arab states in the Persian Gulf, to Israel, Egypt and Turkey in the west. As we see, the point at issue is not the defence of Pakistan from a mythical "threat" from the outside, but the use of that country for far-reaching plans of the USA for the establishment of its rule in south and south-west Asia.

Judging by the pronouncements by the head of the Pakistani regime, which he made in an interview with the U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT weekly, in exchange for U.S. aid they in Pakistan are ready to become a "pawn" in Washington's big game. They are ready to forgo both their sovereignty and the status of a non-aligned state, by granting the USA military bases without any reservation after the "reciprocity of interests" is confirmed.

The Ziaul Haq regime has, for that matter, in whose footsteps to follow [as received]. On the left flank of the "strategic consensus area" there is the As-Sadat regime, which in exchange for the U.S. military aid, has already placed his country at the service of the Washington strategists so that they could use it with the hegemonic aims of the United States. But Pakistan has also its sorrowful experience of military-political cooperation with the USA and the Pakistani leaders will be well advised not to forget it, if they are concerned with Pakistan's national interests.

MEASURES UNDERWAY TO IMPROVE TWO AFGHAN PORTS

PM160926 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Sep 81 p 6

[Article by E. Veresotskiy, chief of an administration of the USSR Ministry of the Maritime Fleet: "Handshake Across the Amu Darya"]

[Text] Kabul-Khayratan-Shir Khan-Moscow--At a session of the Transport Commission of the Soviet-Afghan Standing Intergovernmental Commission on Economic Cooperation in Kabul this year, measures were elaborated to improve the work of the Afghan ports of Khayratan and Shir Khan and the Soviet port of Termez on the Amu Darya River and also to utilize motor transport more effectively. Operations of Khayratan and Shir Khan ports and the Soviet port of Termez on the Amu Darya are very important for prompt delivery of vitally necessary goods to the DRA.

Speaking at the 26th CPSU Congress, Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA [People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan] Central Committee and chairman of the Afghan Revolution Council, declared that if no assistance had been given to Afghanistan by the Soviet Union, a free, independent and nonaligned Afghanistan would not exist today. This fraternal assistance was a concrete and striking expression of the Leninist policy and the CPSU's solidarity with the peoples of the east struggling for national and social liberation.

Providing such assistance is impossible without efficient transport operations. The situation had become complex. Only one transport line was in operation on the frontier river, the Amu Darya, between the Soviet port of Termez and the Afghan port of Khayratan.

Termez has the necessary equipment. To ensure a good rhythm in the shipping operations, the Soviet side recruited extra people for the port and the ships. This enabled shipments to Afghanistan to be doubled.

The lack of experienced specialists--organizers, crane drivers, fork-lift drivers, fitters, electricians and mechanics to repair cranes and other equipment--naturally affects the work of the Afhgan ports. So our delegation in Afghanistan proposed sending our specialists to Khayratan and Shir Khan. They were not just to organize ports operations and the use of equipment but to train Afghan workers. Our southern neighbors were also given assistance with port equipment.

Workers of the Central Asia shipping line are welcomed in the Afhgan ports. They work together and relax together--these are the relations which have formed on the banks of the Amu Darya.

Afghan workers have become frequent visitors to Soviet ships, where international soirees and movie shows are organized. Taking account of the visitors' great interest in the life of our country, Uzbekistan's Society for Friendship and Cultural Ties With Foreign Countries sent the ships movies as well as literature in Farsi.

But, of course, the very best confirmation of Soviet people's international sentiments for Afghanistan is their tireless labor. Ignoring the everyday problems and the danger which still exists in the country, our specialists work selflessly. We have heard the very best opinions of them at meetings with the presidents [prezident] of Khayratan and Shir Khan ports. Indeed, the shock work of which the neighboring country's emissaries are setting examples here is not envisaged by any norms.

We talked with Comrade (Karval), president of Shir Khan port. He told us about his manpower difficulties and asked us to send more Soviet specialists to help. Local workers come to the port from nearby villages. But bandits persistently try to intimidate them. They spread absurd rumors among the uneducated people. Their activity is not limited to intimidation. One day some enemies of the revolution met a vehicle carrying workers returning from the port and set fire to it. Brutal murders of activists are also in the counterrevolutionaries' bloody account. However, the bandits are being rebuffed with increasing determination.

Ordinary people can see that the PDPA is striving to ease the life of the peasant and the worker. In particular, a hospital is being built and housing has been constructed on the banks of the Amu Darya in Khayratan. New apartment blocks are also being built in Shir Khan, and a screening clinic is taking shape there, too. Literacy classes are held and more and more schools are opening in the villages. The state is helping rural workers with credit, seed, fertilizers and equipment, and purchase prices have been raised and laws introduced which harshly restrict usurers and speculators. But not all difficulties can be rapidly overcome in a country which is building a new life.

It is obvious that the well-organized supply of goods to Afghanistan has great significance in this situation. Goods are shipped from the ports mainly in trucks belonging to the Afghan-Soviet Afsotr company, though private vehicles are also used.

...We left the port of Shir Khan by ship for the Soviet bank, taking leave of the beautiful country of mountains and blossoming valleys. The courageous people of this country deserve a happy future, and Soviet people, true to their international duty, are ready to assist them in every possible way to build a new life. For the sake of this our specialists are now working on the ships and in the ports on both sides of the Amu Darya.

AID TOPIC IN BREZHNEV TALKS WITH INDOCHINESE

OW162140 Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1430 GMT 15 Sep 81

[Grammatikov commentary]

[Text] Dear friends: In this first 10 days of September, meetings and talks were held in Moscow between Comrade Brezhnev and the comrade party and state leaders of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. In this connection our station commentator Grammatikov writes:

The friendly and fraternal relations and militant solidarity that unite the Soviet Union and other socialist countries with Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea and the socialist countries' assistance to and support for the patriotic Vietnamese, Lao and Kampuchean combatants were important factors enabling the Indochinese peoples to win historic victories in their struggles for freedom and independence. In the present stage, when the Indochinese peoples labor creatively, socialist countries, with their continue fraternal assistance, are helping them resolve problems in their complex social and economic tasks.

During the Moscow meetings between Comrade Brezhnev and Le Duan, it was stressed that during the current 5-year plan the Soviet Union will help the SRV build 40 major national economy projects and expand its cooperation with Vietnam in tapping oil and natural gas in the continental shelf of southern Vietnam.

During the talks between Comrade Brezhnev and Lao leader Kaysone Phomvihan and Kampuchean leader Pen Sovan, it was stressed that the Soviet Union will continue to assist Laos and Kampuchea in building bases of socialism. Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan said: Soviet assistance is an important factor guaranteeing new successes for the Lao revolution.

Regrettably, in view of the current situation in Southeast Asia, Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea cannot concentrate all their efforts on carrying out their creative, peaceful construction tasks. Beijing's armed provocations, encouraged by Washington, pose a constant treaty to the security of the Indochinese countries. The Chinese leaders have repeatedly threatened to invade Vietnam anew. Beijing has infiltrated many sabotueurs into Laos. The reactionary Kampuchean exiles also are stepping up their activities in line with Beijing's scheme of forging the Kampuchean united front to oppose the legitimate PRK Government. In addition, the Beijing leadership has striven hard to arouse conflict between Indochina and ASEAN and create tension in their relations.

In their meetings, Comrade Brezhnev and the leaders of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea sternly condemned Beijing's schemes of worsening the world situation, arousing conflicts among Asian countries and intensifying its hostility toward the Soviet Union, Indochina and the socialist community as a whole. They stressed that Beijing's provocative policy is doomed to fail.

The Indochinese countries' proposals, widely supported by the world public, set forth practical, constructive ways for resolving problems facing Southeast Asia. At his meeting with Comrade Le Duan, Comrade Brezhnev said: We welcome Vietnam's policy of joining efforts with Laos and Kampuchea in the struggle to turn Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and stability. The Soviet Union supports the initiative advanced by Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea on the convening of an Indochina-ASEAN regional conference.

As everyone knows, the Indochinese countries' peace initiatives were also fully supported at the Crimea meetings between Comrade Brezhnev and the leaders of other fraternal countries. The socialist community has made considerable contributions to stabilizing the situation in Asia, especially to creating favorable conditions for the peaceful labor of the Indochinese people.

Two noteworthy examples are the proposal of the 26th CPSU Congress urging application of measures to consolidate mutual confidence in the Far East and the proposal recently advanced by the Mongolian People's Republic calling for the signing of a convention on nonaggression and nonuse of violence in the relations among the countries in Asia and the Pacific.

The recent meetings between Comrade Brezhnev and Comrades Le Duan, Kaysone Phomvihan and Pen Sovan reflect their unanimity of views on major issues of today's era. Comrade Brezhnev said: My talks with Comrade Le Duan and the recent Crimea meetings prove that the common ideal of our foreign policies is to achieve peace, peace for all peoples--a stable, just and serene peace.

The leaders of the Soviet Union, Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea have voiced their peoples' determination to consolidate their solidarity and singlemindedness in the joint struggle against the imperialists and reactionaries.

SPUTNIK SATELLITE STATION BEING BUILT IN LAOS

BK170832 Moscow in Lao to Laos 1130 GMT 16 Sep 81

[Report from Vientiane by an IZVESTIYA correspondent]

[Text] In the past few days I visited a construction site in the outskirt of Vientiane capital at which a communications satellite station is being built. This satellite station is very important because it will allow Laos to become more far-sighted. With the (Antech-Sputnik) system, the satellite relay station will greatly facilitate world-wide news communications for Laos as well as telephone, telegraphic and telecommunications links with the outside world. Laos will be able to communicate rapidly with the other socialist countries. The 12-channel station will allow Laos to set up communications with other Southeast Asian nations. Through a more powerful relay station in Moscow, Laos will be able to set up broader contacts with other European countries. Programs transmitted by the Moscow television network will be telecast live in Laos through this station, and programs can also be transmitted live from the Vientiane television studio to Moscow.

As a member of the (Antech-Sputnik) system, Laos is capable of developing its own television network. A technical school in Vientiane is now training the first group of television technicians, producers, programmers and announcers for this network. A number of Lao students are also undergoing training programs in the Soviet Union to become future radio and television technicians and engineers for this satellite station.

Fifteen young Lao engineers and technicians are now cooperating with their Soviet counterparts in constructing this station. These Soviet specialists have given practical training in television technology to their Lao colleagues.

I met with a young Lao technician at the construction site. (Mou Sivo), chief of the Lao technicians, warmly greeted our party and accompanied us on a tour of the construction site. Construction workers at the site pledged that they would try to complete the project soon so that the station will be able to receive messages transmitted from Moscow by 7 November, and that the construction will be completed totally by 2 December this year so as to welcome the sixth anniversary of the LPDR [Lao People's Democratic Republic] founding and to make the Lao revolutionary day the most memorable occasion. (Mou Sivo) said: I am very happy to work beside our Soviet friends because their rich experience and knowledge have enabled us to rapidly master our new assignments.

(Mou Sivo) is a native of Luang Prabang. He was barely 15 when he joined the Lao revolution to fight for the independence and freedom of his own fatherland. He was subsequently sent to an engineering school in Vientiane for 4 years, and assigned to various agricultural cooperative construction sites. He is now studying new technology in erecting television antennas which are as high as 108 meters on a mountain top near the satellite relay station. From this antenna field, visitors can enjoy the spectacular panoramic views of Vientiane city and its outskirts as well as the Mekong River below. This antenna field will serve as the television eye for Laos so that the Lao people will be able to see every corner of the world.

(Mou Sivo), who was standing beside me, looked up into the sky with his bright eyes. He must have been seeing several distant countries, his native town of Luang Prabang which he left 8 years ago, and the city of Moscow, where he wants very much to continue his studies and which he had seen recently on a television program transmitted directly from that city to Vientiane.

Before we bade him farewell, (Mou Sivo) told us: I will continue to work at this station. I want to become a specialist so that I can erect similar television attennas in every corner of Laos so as to allow the Lao people to see all the things in the world.

We wish him good luck and success in his dream.

POLISH DEMOCRATIC PARTY, KAMA WORKERS HIT 'APPEAL'

Democratic Party Statement

LD161337 Moscow TASS in English 1310 GMT 16 Sep 81

[Text] Warsaw, 16 Sep, TASS--The situation in Poland remains complex. A statement about the situation that has formed in connection with the holding of the congress of the Solidarity trade union association was issued by the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Democratic Party. The statement says that the political, social and economic situation deteriorated further in recent days. The curtailment of production and supply of goods exacerbate the crisis. The malfunctioning of the market, the growth of speculation and other negative phenomena heighten the feeling of uncertainty and anxiety among the people. The measures taken do not bring tangible results.

The political struggle for power in the country, the struggle threatening the existence of the Polish state, is actually being waged under the effect of these phenomena which are exacerbated by the erosion of social discipline, the stepping up of the demands and actions undermining the principles of the social and political system.

The situation that has formed in the country threatens to shake or disrupt the spirit of social agreements whose alternative can only be confrontation. It is necessary to protect the main interests of the state and its legally operating bodies, the capability of the state for the effective guidance of the management and national economy. Specifically, it is necessary to strengthen the prestige of the Sejm, the highest state authority.

We regard as particularly dangerous the attempts to undermine the durability of our international alliances, the authors of the statement declare. We condemn attempts by reckless people to evoke anti-Soviet sentiments. These persons are unconcerned about the good of the people, about state interests. It should be noted that the Twelfth Congress of the Democratic Party expressed the firm conviction that the alliance, friendship and fraternal cooperation with the Soviet Union and all socialist states constitute the foundation of Poland's foreign policy.

The extremist leaders of Solidarity came out with more anti-Soviet allegations in their publications. At the same time, they published a series of specially selected statements of the Western bourgeois press in support of the antisocialist sallies undertaken at the Gdansk congress of the trade union association, including the notorious "address to the peoples of Eastern Europe."

In this connection the Conciliatory Commission of the Industrial Unions of Poland issued a statement which says: Such an "address" is an example of interference in the internal affairs of trade unions acting outside the country, the interference that is without precedent in the history of the trade union movement.

It is not only violating the fundamental principles of independence of the trade unions. It is directed against the vital interests of the Polish people and socialist state, against the international alliances of the Polish People's Republic and cooperation with the working people in fraternal socialist countries.

The "address" runs counter to the interests of the Polish working class, and is a provocation against all progressive working people. We are certain that it does not reflect the actual convictions of the many-millioned detachment of the working people that is united in Solidarity. The "address" shows that an extremely acute and tough political struggle of an antisocialist and anticommunist nature is being waged behind the backs of the working people.

Kama Workers Letter to Poles

PM161201 Moscow TRUD in Russian 13 Sep 81 p 3

["Text" of "Letter of the Workers, Engineers, Technicians and Employees of the Kama Association for the Production of Heavy-Duty Trucks"]

[Text] The events happening in fraternal Poland cannot leave the 100,000-strong collective of the Kama association for the production of heavy-duty trucks, nor the Soviet people, indifferent. The antisocialist thrust of Solidarity's Gdansk congress and of the falsehood fabricated there, bombastically called an "appeal to the peoples of East Europe," arouses profound alarm and indignation.

It is painful to realize that this congress reduces to "naught" the results of the heroic struggle of the Polish working class. It is striking how shamelessly the adventurers and provocateurs of Solidairty, having penetrated the ranks of the working class and acting in its name, defame the results of Poland's socialist gains and encroach upon the principles enshrined in the foundations of relations in the socialist community, which has really shown its vitality and mutual advantage.

You do not have to look far for examples. When we began building Europe's biggest truck plant here, on the banks of the Kama, People's Poland, as well as the other CEMA partners, made its own contribution to creating the Kama giant by supplying manufacturing equipment and truck subassemblies. Poland was one of the first socialist countries to which the first deliveries of Kama heavy-duty trucks began. More than 20,000 Kamaz--first-class, economical vehicles--are working in its national economy today. Such labor cooperation is a reliable guarantee of all our successes. We see this as a manifestation of true worker solidarity.

But the "appeal" concocted in Gdansk pursues the aim of undermining the foundations of the Polish socialist state and disrupting Poland's international alliances. Moreover, its authors have summoned up the effrontery to urge us Soviet people, also, to directly betray communist ideals and forget everything for which the highest price--millions of lives--has been paid. We decisively reject such provocations and tell base politickers: Do not interfere in our affairs. Only enemies of the working class dare to encroach upon the sacred bonds of fraternity, the unity of interests and the commonality of aims which link our peoples.

We workers are particularly indignant at the fact that the congress participants dispute the leaders role of the PZPR and insult the authorities and Polish communists and patriots who show constant concern for strengthening the economy and raising the workers people's living standards.

At this time the Solidarity extremists, exacerbating the already grave situation in the country, are organizing strikes, sabotaging economic programs and causing tremendous material harm to the national economy. The decisions of the Gdansk gathering do not contain even a hint of a desire to continue the building of socialism in Poland. On the contrary, they are full of malevolence and malicious delight at the crisis, which has assumed a nationwide scale over the past year. Solidarity's reactionary leaders are destroying the country's economy, thereby creating intolerable conditions for the working people's work, rest and life. All this is being done under cover of hypocritical concern for the people's interests and "defense of the working people's rights."

We Kama truck plant workers sense, not in words but in deeds, the trade unions' daily concern for the working person. More than 4 million square meters of housing, 84 children's combines and 35 schools have been built for us in Naberezhnyye Chelny in just 10 years, and palaces of culture, movie theaters and hospitals have been constructed and institutes and technical colleges opened. Every year half the truck builders take their vacation in sanatoriums, resorts and rest bases.

This work of the trade unions wholly accords with the working people's vital requirements. Solidarity's leaders have a different policy, which is far removed from the needs of the working person. The Gdansk gathering and its "appeal" prove the desire of those gentlemen to expand the trade union association's activity outside the framework of a trade union and openly set it up in opposition to the party. We firmly declare: "No, messieurs leaders of Solidarity, you will not succeed in destroying the unity of the international workers movement and winning the working class of the socialist countries over to your side."

We believe that working Poland has enough strength and determination to halt the provocative actions of imperialism's accomplices and to prevent them from canceling out the Polish people's revolutionary gains. In this struggle the working class of Poland can always count on our support and solidarity. As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, declared at the 26th CPSU Congress: "...We will not abandon socialist Poland, fraternal Poland in its need but will stand up for it!" The enemies of people's power must not forget this.

Adopted 12 September 1981 at workers meetings and rallies of all labor collectives of the Kama association for the production of heavy-duty trucks.

WEST'S 'BETRAYAL' OF POLAND IN 1939 VIEWED

LD081600 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1305 GMT 8 Sep 81

["The West's Pact Against Poland: The Pages of History"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 8 Sep (TASS)--The 9 September issue of LITERATURNAYA GAZETA publishes a documentary profile about how the West betrayed Poland in the face of Hitlerite aggression. The author of the profile, publicist and historian Lev Bezymenskiy, cites evidence from figures of fascist Germany whom he found in the FRG, evidence which proves that if troops from Western countries had undertaken resolute actions after the attack by Germany on Poland, then the fascists would have been forced "to break off engagements in Poland before decisive battles took place."

"The unprincipled policy of the leaders of Britain and France at the time logically led them to betray Poland, and this treachery was a carefully thought out act," stresses Bezymenskiy.

In particular, the author quotes his conversation with Helmujt Wohlatath, a former state secret adviser and a confidential agent of Goering who conducted secret talks in 1930 with Chamberlain's very close adviser, Horace Wilson. Sir Horace "said that Chamberlain's secret plan consisted in concluding an agreement with Germany which "would completely release the British Government from the guaranteed pledges which it had taken upon itself in relation to Poland, Turkey and so forth,' J. Kennedy, the U.S. ambassador in London, stated directly: The Poles must be thrown to the mercy of fate, and that will provide the Nazis with the possibility of implementing their aims in the East."

Bezymenskiy writes: "Precisely then the unattractive properties of the West's 'classical diplomacy,' behind whose demagogic declarations a deep contempt for the fate of peace and its own peoples was concealed, was shown with particular clarity. In words they pronounced anathema against Hitler, but in deeds they strove for a deal with the Nazis at the expense of Czechoslovakia, Poland and of course the Soviet Union. This is precisely the significance of the behind-the-scenes game in 1939."

SED OFFICIAL CITED ON PEACE EFFORT, U.S. POLICY

PM161205 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Sep 81 p 4

[Text] Berlin, 12 Sep (TASS)--In the more complex international situation, the safeguarding of world peace and the consolidation of security still remain the chief task of our time, K. Hager member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, has declared. He was speaking at a ceremony here devoted to the 45th anniversary of the international brigades that fought shoulder to shoulder with the Spanish patriots against fascism.

The CPSU and the other fraternal communist parties, he said, are making every effort to ensure a peaceful future for the peoples and to further develop and defend socialism's achievements and are fighting vigorously against imperialism, reaction and war. However, the imperialist states, especially the United States, are continuing to pursue a course fraught with nuclear catastrophe. This is shown by the decisions to deploy new American nuclear missiles in West Europe and to produce neutron weapons.

The protest movement against this course by the United States and the other NATO countries has gained truly worldwide scope. The Soviet Union--a reliable bastion of peace--and the other socialist countries rallied around it are in the vanguard of this struggle, K. Hager declared.

IZVESTIYA, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA NOTE BULGARIAN HOLIDAY

PM151438 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 9 September in the Morning Edition carries on page 5, under the headline "Milestones in Creative Work," a 1,500-word article by Mitko Grigorov, member of the BCP Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, marking "Bulgaria's national holiday, National Liberation Day." The article is chiefly devoted to a catalog of Bulgaria's economic achievements since "the socialist revolution triumphed" in 1944 and of the economic and domestic political tasks set by the 12th BCP Congress, which was a "demonstration of loyalty to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism." Grigorov alludes briefly to the "exceptionally important role played by the decisions of the BCP Central Committee April (1956) Plenum," which "eliminated violations of Leninist principles in party and state activity and restored the collective method of leadership." He peppers his article with references to "fraternal aid and cooperation with the Soviet Union" and "sacred and inviolable Bulgarian-Soviet friendship."

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 9 September carries on page 3, under the headline "Along the Road of Achievements," a similar 1,100-word article marking Bulgarian National Liberation Day. The writer, Col Tsvetko Belenski, interrupts his list of Bulgaria's economic and social achievements to make the following remarks:

"In the course of building socialism, the party does not lose sight even for a moment of questions of defending the people's revolutionary gains. The Bulgarian People's Army, created in the first days after the victory of the socialist revolution, is successfully fulfilling the responsible tasks facing it. The 12th BCP Congress noted that the Bulgarian servicemen, in a single combat formation with the servicemen of the invincible Soviet Union and the armies of the other socialist countries that are members of the Warsaw Pact, are unshakably guarding their home borders and the people's socialist gains and peaceful labor. The Bulgarian People's Army servicemen realize that it is their sacred duty to maintain a high degree of combat readiness and are sparing no effort to master their complex combat hardware and weapons.

"Our country has achieved considerable successes in recent decades. Bulgaria's tremendous achievements stem from the socialist social structure and the consistent Marxist-Leninist policy of the BCP--the inspirer and organizer of all the people's victories. Our historic friendship with the Soviet people is of great significance to us. It has always been and will continue to be the foundation of our republic's foreign policy."

BREZHNEV MEETS WITH UK LABOR PARTY'S MICHAEL FOOT

LD170856 Moscow TASS in English 0845 GMT 17 Sep 81

[Text] Moscow, 17 Sep (TASS)--General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev received the leader of the Labour Party of Great Britain, Michael Foot in the Kremlin today. Mr. Foot has been in Moscow since Tuesday as head of a delegation of the parliamentary faction of the Labour Party of Great Britain.

GROMYKO MEETS IRISH FOREIGN MINISTER DURING STOP

LD171254 Moscow TASS in English 1222 GMT 17 Sep 81

[Text] Dublin, 17 Sep, TASS--Andrey Gromyko made a brief stopover in Ireland. At Shannon Airport he had a conversation with Ireland's Foreign Minister James Dooge.

Andrey Gromyko and James Dooge expressed concern at the existing tension in the world and stressed the need of preserving and deepening the process of relaxation of international tension, of stopping the arms race and resolving outstanding international problems and crisis situations by peaceful means. The ministers declared for the speediest commencement of talks on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe and confirmed the striving of their countries to further develop European cooperation.

International problems, including those related to the work of the present session of the United Nations General Assembly, and also questions of bilateral Soviet-Irish relations were discussed in the course of the conversation.

ENVOY TO GDR DISCUSSES QUADRIPARTITE AGREEMENT

LD162142 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 16 Sep 81

[Text] Member of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Ambassador to the GDR Petr Abrasimov replied in writing to questions on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Quadripartite Agreement on West Berlin to correspondents of Czechoslovak radio and CTK in Berlin.

The first question concerned the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Quadripartite Agreement on West Berlin. Comrade Abrasimov participated personally and significantly in the preparations for this agreement.

According to Comrade Abrasimov, the Quadripartite Agreement is an important factor for strengthening peace and stability in an area which was, until the 1970's, a very unquiet part of Europe. It is necessary to strictly observe the provisions of the agreement. The recent visit by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, accompanied by his West German counterpart Hans Dietrich Genscher, to West Berlin, as well as a number of actions which the FRG has organized in that city testify, however, to the fact that attempts have not stopped to bypass that agreement.

Comrade Abrasimov was asked: How does this affect or how could this affect the situation in an area to which the Quadripartite Agreement directly relates:

Comrade Abrasimov replied: A key principle of the Quadripartite Agreement is a provision that clearly and unequivocally states that Berlin's western sectors are not part of the FRG and will not be administered by the FRG in the future.

A thoughtless or intentionally irresponsible attitude toward that document could take it out of operation [muze jej vyradit z chodu] and it would hardly be possible to renew it to its original form.

The visits of representatives of the West German Government to carry out official functions, the recent visit of Foreign Affairs Minister Genscher, the visits of the West German president, the meetings of parliamentary groups of the FRG Bundestag in West Berlin are therefore an obvious violation of the Quadripartite Agreement. This category also contains a number of FRG political measures, its claims to the role of universal representative of West Berlin in the international field, attempts to extend to that city (?all) its international agreements, irrespective of their contents, measures to introduce West Berlin, as an appendage of the FRG, into the process of the political and economic integration of Western Europe, and a number of others.

All of that, recalls Comrade Abrasimov, affects the foundations of the agreement on West Berlin, the purpose of which was and is to create conditions for the maintenance of calm in the area of West Berlin. Those who try to bypass, or directly violate, the Quadripartite Agreement on West Berlin stand, therefore, against the principles of good-neighborly relations between countries with different social systems and, progressively, against the interests of all European nations--not least against the interests of the West Berlin population. The USSR and the GDR have conscientiously been fulfilling for 10 years their obligations stemming from the agreement and, therefore, have the right to ask the same from other states which participated in the signing of that document. The observance of all provisions of the agreement corresponds to the interests of peace, security and good cooperation in Europe.

I will only say that Alexander Haig's statements in West Berlin during his visit to that city do not contribute to an understanding between countries. It is obviously not accidental that the U.S. secretary of state decided to make such statements in West Berlin. Similar statements have already been heard from there 30 years ago at the culmination of the so-called cold war. I do not think that such statements are in the interests of the city and its population, nor is the fact that the U.S. secretary of state was accompanied there by FRG Foreign Affairs Minister Genscher.

Further questions by the CTK and Czechoslovak radio correspondents in Berlin note that influential forces in the West are now trying to hold up the process of detente. The correspondents asked Comrade Abrasimov which place is occupied, in his opinion, by their plans in West Berlin? What is the importance in this respect of the Quadripartite Agreement on West Berlin and what conditions are necessary in the future for the fulfillment of its function--that is, to ensure peace and calm in its area of action and to contribute to a mutual understanding and development of peaceful cooperation between states?

Comrade Petr Abrasimov replied: West Berlin is an exceptionally sensitive part of the European Continent. Signing of the Quadripartite Agreement 10 years ago was an important step toward detente and the introduction of mutually advantageous cooperation. Actions which destabilize the situation in this area--these include attempts to bypass key provisions of the agreement and attempts to turn West Berlin into a base of ideological subversion against the GDR and other socialist countries--can therefore negatively influence the political climate in Europe and the entire international situation.

It is not accidental, recalls Comrade Abrasimov, that the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, the chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Leonid Brezhnev, stated from the rostrum of the 26th CPSU Congress that the FRG continues to try to bypass the Quadripartite Agreement and affect the sovereign rights of the GDR. The Western side should draw the necessary conclusions from these words. When we note that the Quadripartite Agreement has satisfactorily fulfilled its function over the past 10 years, we must realize that this document represents an exceptionally finely balanced political mechanism.

As has already been said, the agreement over the past 10 years operated, in my opinion, very satisfactorily. It stood the test as an important instrument of the policy of detente and good cooperation. It possesses all preconditions to continue to fulfill this role with the proviso that all participating parties will approach their obligations with full responsibility.

The correspondents of CTK and Czechoslovak radio in Berlin were intersted in Comrade Abrasimov's book "West Berlin--Yesterday and Today," which was published in the GDR. In the book the author talks about the importance of personal contacts between political personages and, above all, about the importance of the good will of individual parties in the solution of complex political problems. This in confirmed, after all, by the solution of the question of West Berlin.

The correspondents asked: What is the role of personal contacts and the good will of the parties in the current international situation; do they still maintain their former importance and are they to be found in all parties?

Comrade Petr Abrasimov answered: The conclusions of the 26th CPSU Congress unanimously express the Soviet attempt to continue in a foreign policy orientated toward peaceful developments, detente and mutual understanding. This principled line also dictates all concrete actions of the Soviet Government. The Soviet Union's attempts at a constructive dialogue with the Western countries, above all with the United States, has not, however, met with a positive response. Instead, the West continues in feverish armament and attempts to ensure a position for itself that would make it possible to act from the position for itself that would make it possible to act from the position of power--which has considerable consequences for West Berlin also.

We must not forget, however, Comrade Abrasimov said, that if American medium-range missiles are deployed in Western Europe they will not be aimed at the GDR and other socialist countries only but at West Berlin and at the Quadripartite Agreement.

It is necessary to realize that the USSR and its allies have plenty of means to appropriately answer provocative NATO steps orchestrated from across the ocean. The Soviet Union, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and other socialist countries, however, continue to be open to a constructive dialogue. It is precisely this path which has led to the solution of such a complex problem as West Berlin used to be until recently.

The experiences of the Quadripartite Agreement have come to show that good will makes possible the solution of even the most complex political problems in such a way that it is in line not only with the interests of all parties involved but with the interests of all parties involved but with the interests of the European and world public. The Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community have not changed their principled stance on this question, Comrade Peter Abrasimov said. Our Western partners must also demonstrate this stance which confirms the presence of good will and the recognition of political realities.

JOINT AUSTRIAN ECONOMIC COMMISSION SESSION ENDS

LD162338 Moscow TASS in English 1830 GMT 16 Sep 81

["USSR-Austria: An Example of Mutually Beneficial Cooperation"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 16 Sep, TASS--USSR Foreign Trade Minister Nikolay Patolichev has described the Soviet-Austrian trade-economic and scientific-technical ties as a good example of mutually beneficial bilateral cooperation. He was addressing the 13th meeting of the session of the mixed Soviet-Austrian Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, which has closed here today.

In the course of the session the sides pointed out with satisfaction the successful course of implementation of the long-term trade and payments agreement between the USSR and Austria of May 30, 1975, which is reflected in the permanent broadening of foreign trade. Over the time the agreement has been in effect, trade between the USSR and Austria grew more than two-fold to reach 976 million roubles in 1980. The sides have again declared their firm intention to develop further these ties in the interests of the peoples of both countries, in the interests of cooperation between the European countries on the basis and in conformity with the provisions of the final act of the European Conference on Security and Cooperation.

The mixed commission has devoted much attention to the implementation of agreements on economic cooperation between the USSR and Austria, which were reached in the course of the visit to Austria in April 1981 of Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Tikhonov and the implementation of the long-term programme for the development and deepening of economic, scientific-technical and industrial cooperation between the USSR and Austria for 1981-1990, which was signed in January 1981.

The mixed commission has endorsed the programme of measures for cooperation in 1981-1983, which proivdes in particular for the holding of talks on the possible participation of Austrian firms in the construction of the "western Siberia-western border of the USSR" gas main and additional supplies of Soviet natural gas to Austria, on the supply from Austria to the USSR of equipment for metal working industry enterprises, tractor and farm machinery works, of river boats, floating cranes and industrial fittings.

Opportunities are to be sounded out for broadening cooperation on a compensation basis in the construction in the USSR of quartzite and chromide ore concentration mills and other facilities. It is also planned to further discuss issues pertaining to cooperation between Soviet organizations and Austrian firms in the construction of industrial projects in third countries. Much attention is devoted to cooperation projects for the production and sale of industiral products.

Josef Staribacher, federal minister of trade, commerce and industry, who headed the Austrian delegation at the session, told a TASS correspondent that the results of work by the mixed commission make it possible to speak of the start of a new stage in Soviet-Austrian economic, scientific-technical and industrial cooperation.

The next, 14th session of the mixed Soviet-Austrian Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation is scheduled to be held in Vienna in 1982.

Austrians' Talk With Tikhonov

LD161342 Moscow TASS in English 1223 GMT 16 Sep 81

[Text] Moscow, 16 TASS--Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, received Josef Staribacher, Austrian minister of trade, crafts and industry, and Rudolf Sallinger, president of the Federal Economic Chamber of Austria, in the Kremlin today. They are in Moscow in connection with the holding of the 13th session of the mixed Soviet-Austrian Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation.

During the conversation, satisfaction was expressed with the successful development of economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and Austria in accordance with the agreements and understandings existing between the two countries, in particular those reached during the talks between the heads of Government of the Soviet Union and Austria in April.

Pointed out was the importance of the activities for 1981-1983 coordinated at the mixed commission's session to implement the long-term program for the development and deepening of economic, scientific, technical and industrial cooperation between the USSR and Australia for 1981-1990.

It was also pointed out that the continuing expansion of trade and economic contacts between the Soviet Union and Austria is an illustration of the fruitfulness of international cooperation based on the observance of the principles of mutual benefit and respect for mutual interests.

Touching upon the significance of Soviet-Austrian friendly relations in the context of all-European problems, Nikolay Tikhonov emphasized the importance of further active steps towards limiting nuclear armaments in Europe and towards disarmament, and expressed confidence that expansion of cooperation between the Soviet Union and Austria will serve the cause of strengthening detente and peace in Europe. The conversation passed in a businesslike and friendly atmosphere.

PRAVDA REPORTS GROMYKO MEETING WITH ITALIAN ENVOY

PM161128 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Sep 81 p 4

[Text] TASS--On 9 September A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, received G. Migliuolo, Italian ambassador to the Soviet Union, at the latter's request. In the talk which was held there was a discussion of some questions of relations between the USSR and Italy from the viewpoint of their further development in various spheres. International problems of mutual interest were also broached. Particular attention here was paid to strengthening security and peace in Europe.

FINNISH SCI-TECH TALKS END; DELEGATES SEE MARCHUK

PM161407 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Sep 81 p 4

[Text] TASS--The 27th session of the Soviet-Finnish Scientific and Technical Cooperation Commission took place in Moscow on 7-8 September. The sides noted with satisfaction in a communique that equal and mutually advantageous Soviet-Finnish scientific and technical cooperation has recently continued to expand successfully on the basis of the long-term program for the development and deepening of trade and economic, industrial and scientific and technical cooperation up to 1995. This was facilitated by the further development of the entire complex of Soviet-Finnish interstate relations based on the 1948 Soviet-Finnish treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance.

The members of the Soviet and Finnish delegations were received by G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology.

The session took place in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and businesslike cooperation.

CPSU DELEGATION RETURNS FROM LISBON CELEBRATION

PM161126 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Sep 81 p 4

[Text] TASS--A CPSU and PRAVDA delegation headed by A.P. Kharlamov, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission and chief editor of SELSKAYA ZHIZN, which went to Portugal to participate in the festival of the newspaper AVANTE, has returned to Moscow from Lisbon.

EGYPT'S ANTI-SOVIETISM PART OF REPRESSIVE CAMPAIGN

LD161740 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 16 Sep 81

[Aleksey Zlatorunskiy commentary: "President as-Sadat's Regime Looking for an Outlet"]

[Text] The Egyptian regime's decision against Soviet Embassy personnel, Soviet press representatives and Soviet experts has aroused indignation among the Soviet public. In recent years a flood of reports have come from Egypt regarding acts of oppression by the police against anybody who dared to express disapproval of the regime's internal and external policy. Purge campaigns are carried out every now and then among army officers and state administration officials and in high academic circles. Many formerly well-known political and social notables have now been completely forgotten in recent weeks. Police acts have taken on a real dimension with more than 5,000 people arrested and thrown into jail, including leading personalities from the National Progressive Unity Party, socialist labor parties, lecturers at higher academic institutions, newspapermen, ex-ministers, political personalities and religious personalities.

International reaction to President as-Sadat's acts was unanimous: Protest cables were sent to Cairo from national and international organizations. Egypt's partners in the Camp David deal have welcomed As-Sadat's acts, but this did not hinder Israeli Chief of Staff Eytan from openly announcing that he has no confidence in the status of the regime in Egypt.

On this occasion, the Egyptian president has decided to hold a referendum to secure at least formal support for the acts of oppression he is carrying out. But there has always been a good number of Egyptians who have condemned the president's acts even under the severest terrorizing circumstances created by the police. As-Sadat has trodden a well-beaten path in an attempt to rescue himself one way or the other by accusing foreign forces of disturbances in Egypt. For example, it seems that foreign Islamic circles provoked the arrested Muslims to stage disturbances against As-Sadat. The Copts were also linked with foreign circles.

As for the other opposition representatives who stirred up religious strife, they must almost be agents for the Soviet Union. In order to prove this pretence, a campaign was organized for this purpose by the press. MAY magazine started to publish fabricated anti-Soviet material, but this was only the prelude. The regime initiated aggressive acts against the Embassy of the Soviet Union, and As-Sadat's government also decided to close a number of Soviet establishments.

Hardly anybody in Egypt itself or among its partners in the Camp David deal can hope seriously that he could convince public opinion with such cheap methods that the increasing rejection of the regime's policy is agitated by foreign powers. They were hoping for something else. Their calculations were based on the assumption that such unworthy anti-Soviet acts could be exploited [word indistinct] extensive repression in Egypt.

The organizers of the anti-Soviet acts have not taken into consideration the fact that most Arab leaders, including those of countries which have no diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union and whom the West regards as its allies, have stated officially that the Soviet Union is a firm supporter of the just cause of the Arab people. The cause of all their ordeals is primarily the United States and its policy in the Middle East.

No, the As-Sadat regime is not cracking down because of foreign intervention but because of the external and internal policies of the current leadership, which contradict the objectives the Egyptians fought for when they struggled for independence and revolutionary transformation. Hence the increasing indignation and wrath, and hence the mounting opposition. Regardless of the anti-Soviet police acts by the regime and regardless of the plots this regime invents, this process is irreversible.

TASS Reaction

LD161924 Moscow TASS in English 1910 GMT 16 Sep 81

[Text] Beirut, 16 Sep, TASS--The provocative decision of the Egyptian Government to expell from the country officials of the Soviet Embassy and of some other Soviet institutions is evidence of President as-Sadat's intention to camouflage the unprecedented in its scale campaign of repressions against internal opposition.

The As-Sadat regime has taken this hostile step against the USSR under the absolutely absurd pretext that Soviet representatives were engaged in fomenting strife between the Christian and Moslem communities in Egypt. This deliberate lie will not deceive anybody. Everydoby, including the Egyptian leaders, know for sure that the officials of the Soviet Embassy and of the other Soviet institutions have nothing to do with relations between the religious communities in Egypt. The Soviet diplomats and specialists in Egypt and in other countries never interfere in the internal affairs of the countries of their stay. Their activity is invariably directed at developing cooperation and mutual understanding between peoples.

In whipping up anti-Soviet hysteria, As-Sadat is clumsily trying to defend his capitulatory policy. The absurd inventions about the "conspiracy of Moscow" are also designed to justify the continuing brutal repressions against the national patriotic forces, which oppose the turning of Egypt into a watchdog of U.S. imperialist interests in the Middle and Near East and in Africa, towards the Islamic circles, which are indignant at As-Sadat's treacherous deal with the Israeli Zionists.

It is not fortuitous that the fresh wave of repressions in Egypt follows As-Sadat's talks in Washington and then Begin's talks in the U.S. capital with Reagan and Haig, as the real aim of the massive campaign of repressions unleashed in Cairo is to suppress brutally the growth of opposition, which comes out against Eygpt's subordination to the U.S.-Israeli diktat.

Neither is it by chance that As-Sadat has had recourse to large-scale repressions precisely on the eve of the third anniversary of the signing of the disgraceful Camp David agreements on September 17 and the forthcoming resumption of Egyptian-Israeli talks, whose aim is to deprive the Arab people of Palestine of its legitimate rights to the creation of its own independent state.

It is noteworthy that the repressions are spearheaded against the Islamic circles, whose political revival was once promoted by As-Sadat for struggle against his political opponents in the period prior to Camp David.

The anti-Soviet moves by As-Sadat, who is encouraged by Washington and Tel Aviv, are designed to camouflage the causes of discontent of the broad mass of the people which is mounting in the country, the aggravation of social contradictions as a result of the treacherous Camp David policy pursued by As-Sadat jointly with the USA and Israel.

Political Commentator

LD162348 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 2100 GMT 16 Sep 81

[Text] The political commentator of Soviet radio and television said that the reasons behind the decision by As-Sadat's regime to expel a group of Soviet diplomats and journalists from Egypt were unfounded and ridiculous. The false accusation of interfering in religious conflicts in the country was made against them. Such behavior is seen as an attempt to divert attention from the wide protests by Egyptian public opinion against President as-Sadat's capitulationist policy in the direction of hostility toward the Soviet Union.

BEIRUT CONFERENCE CONDEMNS U.S. MIDDLE EAST POLICY

PM170919 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Sep 81 p 5

[Own correspondent R. Moseyev report: "Forum Finishes Work"]

[Text] Beirut, 13 Sep--The International Conference of Solidarity with the Lebanese and Palestinian Peoples has finished work in the Lebanese capital. The participants approved a concluding declaration at the final session yesterday.

The armed aggression undertaken by Israel against Lebanon and the Palestinians, the document says, like the bandit attack on Baghdad and Washington's provocative actions and flagrant violation of the Libyan Jamahiriyah's sovereighty, are links in a single chain, a single policy line which testifies to the present American administration's flagrant interference in the affairs of Near Eastern countries and its desire to get its hands on the region's wealth. At the same time these actions indicate that the United States, in an attempt to deal with everyone who fights for freedom, independence and progress, has become a center for international terrorism.

The participants in the Beirut meeting expressed profound concern in connection with the continuing strengthening of the U.S. militarist presence in the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean zone, the creation of "Rapid Deployment Forces' there and the extension of the network of aggressive bases, and also the NATO decision on deploying medium-range missiles in Western Europe and producing neutron weapons.

The conference stressed that the restoration of lasting peace in the Near East is only possible on the basis of the complete liberation of the Israeli-occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem, and the just resolution of the Palestinian problem by means of the creation of their own independent state. The Beirut conference stressed that the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine.

Examining the situation in Lebanon, the conference expressed full support for the country's national patriotic forces, which are fighting for a unified, independent Lebanese state.

The Beirut conference gave a high assessment of the principled, consistent stance of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries on questions of a Near East settlement. Many speakers noted the constructive nature of the proposals put forward by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress, which provide for the convening of an international conference for an all-embracing settlement of the Near East conflict with the participation of all interested parties, including the PLO.

REAGAN, BEGIN TALKS RESULT IN 'SINISTER ALLIANCE'

PM170925 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Sep 81 p 5

[Report by own correspondent A. Tolkunov: "Expanding Military Cooperation"]

[Text] New York, 11 Sep--U.S. President R. Reagan and Israeli Prime Minister M. Begin held 2 days of talks in the White House which resulted in agreement to dramatically expand U.S.-Israeli military cooperation. At a press conference on the results of the talks, U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig gave an outline of the new and sinister alliance. It is clear from his words that the expansion of U.S.-Israeli cooperation, primarily in the military sphere, is fully in keeping with U.S. strategic interests in the oil-rich Near and Middle East region. Haig reported that Washington and Tel Aviv decided to start talks immediately at defense minister level regarding the practical aspects of the expansion of "strategic coperation." This means in particular joint strategic military planning aimed at repulsing some "external threat." Moreover, the secretary of state made no secret of the fact that it is directed primarily against progressive Arab countries of the Near East.

"The agreements that were reached, while strengthening the Israeli military machine, turn Israeli territory into a base for our Rapid Deployment Force," was ABC observer T. (Koppel's) comment on the meeting.

The entire course of the talks, which the Israeli prime minister described as "the warmest and most cordial" of all his visits to the United States, once again demonstrated to the Arab peoples that it is the Tel Aviv aggressors and occupiers who have been and remain the chief accomplices in the White House's policy of diktat in the Near East.

The administration, the New York TIMES was forced to admit, needs to maintain warm relations with Israel despite Israel's recent acts of aggression against neighboring Iraq and Lebanon in order to revive and salvage the Camp David deal.

IRANIAN UNREST: U.S. SEEKS TO 'PARALYZE' ECONOMY

LD161448 Moscow TASS in English 1410 GMT 16 Sep 81

[Text] Tehran, 16 September, TASS--The political situation in Iran remains tense. Despite the decisive measures of the authorities to suppress armed actions of opponents of the regime, reports about terroristic acts, bomb explosions, armed attacks on representatives of the authorities, clergy, security bodies continue coming from different areas of the country.

Two buses were burnt down yesterday afternoon in Tehran's central street as a result of an armed attack. The PARS news agency reports that several people were injured. The news agency states that by setting buses on fire and shooting, the terrorists wished to create chaos and cause unrest. Another report mentions the cases of terror and sabotage as a result of which stores and houses of people in Shiraz, Mashhad and other cities were destroyed.

Arrests of opponents of the regime continue in the country. According to a report of Iranian radio, 123 persons were arrested in the past day in Tehran and various provinces of Iran.

The new commander of the corps of "guards of the Islamic revolution," Mohsen Rezai said in an interview to the radio's correspondent that the corps will intensify its struggle against the enemies of the Islamic Republic of Iran, first of all, will step up the struggle against the United States in accordance with Ayatollah Khomeyni's latest instructions.

Using the opportunities it has, the U.S. administration is conducting the course at shakening the lawful Islamic regime in Iran. One of the main aspects of the United States' efforts is the economic blockade as a result of which the volume of trade between Iran and the United States dropped approximately to one-twentieth of what it was and continues decreasing, while the volume of trade between Iran and West European countries dropped by 60 percent. The tendency to paralyze the Iranian economy is growing. The United States is increasing the pressure on a number of countries, including Persian Gulf countries, to restrict the development of their economic ties with Iran. Mixed U.S.-Iranian companies that are still present in the U.S. are being used for undermining the Islamic regime.

SYRIA TO ASK USSR FOR MORE MILITARY AID

NC161416 Paris AFP in English 1355 GMT 16 Sep 81

[Text] Moscow, 16 Sep (AFP)--The Syrian Embassy here has announced the imminent arrival of a Syrian military delegation that is expected to press the Soviet Union for more arms aid.

The visit comes at a tricky stage in Soviet-Syrian relations marked by the absence of a Syrian ambassador in Moscow for the past 11 months.

It also follows the decision of Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat to expel the Soviet ambassador in Cairo, and the president's criticism of the "subversive activities' of the Steadfastness Front, of which Syria is a member.

Sources believe the Syrian visit could persuade the USSR to pay more attention to repeated complaints from Damascus that it is getting too little material aid from Moscow.

The rift in Syrian-Soviet relations did not prevent the Soviet Union from staging a landing exercise in July on the Syrian coast.

This exercise was labelled an expression of a desire to help establish a durable peace in the region by a senior member of the Soviet Communist Party's Central Committee, Vadim Zagladin.

In October last year the two countries signed a treaty of friendship and cooperation in which the USSR pledged to help Syria "insure its defence."

ALGERIAN SCIENTISTS VISITING TURKMEN SSR

GF161357 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 15 Sep 81

[Text] A group of Algerian scientists and experts have visited the Turkmen SSR. During their 1-week stay in the Turkmen SSR, they studied the success Turkmen scientists and experts have achieved in land reclamation. They also acquainted themselves with the use of solar energy in Turkmen agriculture.

Professor (Salahe Baly), head of the delegation and director of the Algerian Research Institute, has spoken highly of the efforts of Turkmen scientists. He has also expressed confidence that relations between Algerian and Turkmen scientists will continue to develop in the future.

'RESULTS' OF U.S-SOMALI RELATIONS VIEWED

EA162344 Moscow in Somali to East Africa 1530 GMT 16 Sep 81

[Vladimir Borisov Commentary: "The Results of Somalia Pursuing a U.S. Policy"]

[Text] When did relations between Somalia and the United States start becoming close? Why did this begin and what is the basis of the Somali-U.S. cooperation? These are some of the questions asked by everyone who remembers Somalia's proclamation of a strong anti-imperialist policy at the birth of the October Revolution in 1969.

Let us try to answer these questions: The construction of a close relationship between Somalia and the United States became a necessity as soon as Somali leaders started harboring an ambitious expansionist policy and coveting foreign territories. Washington showed an interest in Somalia's ambitions to annex territories from Ethiopia, Kenya and Djibouti. While Somalia was creating a tense atmosphere in the horn of Africa, [words indistinct], those allied with the Americans because any dispute between those governments would be exploited by the U.S. imperialists.

The dispute between Somalia and Ethiopia would divert Ethiopia from the socialist path it is following and [word indistinct] Somalia, which would force Somalia to appeal for assistance from Washington. At the same time, the United States was able to interfere in the internal policies of both those countries and to become involved in the horn of Africa, which it described as a strategically important region.

For this reason, when the Mogadishu regime [words indistinct] invaded Ethiopia in the summer of 1977, the United States quietly supported it while awaiting the result of the war in the Ogaden. When it became obvious that Ethiopia was winning on the Ogaden battlefields, increasing military assistance to the Mogadishu regime became dangerous for the Pentagon.

What were the results of the resulting covert U.S. support and assistance to the Somali leaders? Thousands of Somalis were either killed or wounded, the economy of that country was destroyed and hundreds of thousands of people became refugees or destitute. This is the result of the thoughtless invasion of the Ogaden. Since Somalia's defeat on the battlefield, it has moved even closer to the Americans and a new form of cooperation with the aim of both of them preparing for war has been formed.

During the past 2 years, Somalia and the United States have exchanged several visits, especially between the military departments of both countries. A new U.S. military base was built in Berbera port for a mere $40 million. Somalia again launched an invasion on her neighbors; this was masterminded by the CIA. What has this intransigence brought? It has put the Somali leaders in a very difficult diplomatic situation at the moment.

Pleasing Washington has become the linchpin of the Somali leader's policy. For example, most African countries and the world at large condemned the U.S. decision to produce the neutron bomb. Somalia decided to keep quiet on the issue. Again the United States was condemned all over the world for downing two Libyan aircraft inside Libyan territorial waters. Somalia was again silent on the issue and that administration instead broke off diplomatic relations with Libya.

There was a time when socialism formed the basis of Somali society. Today the word socialism is taboo. That word cannot by used by Somali politicians, newspapers or radio. The functions of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party have diminished and become obscure, forcing some responsible persons to ask themselves whether that party still exists or not. This is the outcome of the close relations between Somalia and the United States.

MEETING MARKS ETHIOPIAN REVOLUTION JUBILEE

FM160927 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Sep 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Devoted to the Anniversary"]

[Text] Soviet people have always given all-round support to the cause of the Ethiopian revolution, which has proclaimed a course of building a socialist society. This was stated in Moscow on 9 September at a meeting of representatives of the public devoted to the seventh anniversary of the national democratic revolution in Ethiopia. The speakers stressed that relations of close friendship and cooperation between the USSR and socialist Ethiopia will continue to serve the interests of the peoples of both states and the cause of the struggle for peace and progress.

(Knesibu Tayye), Ethiopian ambassador to the USSR, spoke of how the tasks set by the revolution are being resolved in his country. He stressed that the Ethiopian people, marching under the banner of Marxism-Leninism, are achieving their successes along this path with the support and assistance of the Soviet Union and other socialist and progressive countries.

MALAGASY PRESIDENT RATSIRAKA VISITS UZBEK SSR

GF121441 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 10 Sep 81

[Text] Didier Ignace Ratsiraka, the president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar and secretary general of the vanguard of the Malagasy Revolution Party, made a short stopover in Tashkent on 10 September while enroute to Moscow from Delhi at the head of a delegation. During his stay Didier Ratsiraka visited the Supreme Soviet of the Uzbek SSR and exchanged views with Inamdzhan Usmankhodzhayev, the president of the Uzbek SSR [title as heard]. During their meeting Inamdzhan Usmankhodzhayev briefed his guest on the Uzbek people's achievements under Soviet sovereignty in the agricultural and cultural fields and on the future targets of developing the Uzbek SSR in the economic and social fields.

The high-ranking guest from the Democratic Republic of Madagascar also made a familiarization tour of Tashkent, the capital, and visited sites of interest and new establishments.

Didier Ratsiraka and his entourage left for Moscow today.

[Moscow TASS in English at 1508 GMT on 11 September reports that President Rasiraka "has arrived in the Soviet Union today for a brief rest."]

BRIEFS

ASSISTANCE TO ANGOLA--Moscow, 16 Sep, TASS--The Executive Committee of the Union of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies of the USSR, guided by the principles of humanism and internationalist solidarity, decided to provide gratis assistance for the population of the People's Republic of Angola that has suffered from the aggression of the South African racists. It is reported that Aeroflot planes will shortly deliver medicines and bandages for the Angolan Red Cross. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 0840 GMT 16 Sep 81 LD]

CHILEAN COMMUNISTS ISSUE 20-POINT PROGRAM

PY151933 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2030 GMT 10 Sep 81

[Text] The Chilean Communist Party has released in Santiago a program of minimum requirements aimed at uniting the opposition and thus converting it into an option to fascism. The Communist Party delivered this program and a lengthy declaration to local news media at the beginning of September. We are now pleased to report the 20 items of the program of minimum requirements which the communists have submitted for the consideration of all democratic forces, as quoted by TASS.

1. Human, political, social, economic and cultural rights must be fully guaranteed. Every kind of torture must be eradicated. The fate of all prisoners and missing persons must be fully clarified. Political prisoners must be released. Chileans in exile must be allowed to return, and the political rights of the parties must be acknowledged. People's printing shops, radio stations and buildings must be returned and those guilty of antipopular crimes must be tried.

2. The current constitution must be repealed and a constituent assembly entrusted with drawing up a democratic constitution.

3. The current labor law must be abrogated and the rights of the workers to organize themselves, to negotiate and to strike fully restored.

4. New jobs must be created, salaries improved and priority attention given to the construction of popular housing facilities.

5. Normal diplomatic relations must be established with all states and ties tightened with neighboring nations. Cooperation must be stimulated with all socialist and nonaligned countries and a coherent foreign policy in favor of peace and detente must be maintained.

6. The law on foreign investments must be abrogated, the nation must rejoin the Andean Pact and give effective support to the Latin American economic system.

7. The main economic groups such as (?CLA , Cruzat-Larrain, Matte, Edwards and others must be expropriated, placing under state control the most economically significant enterprises and using the remaining ones to strengthen the areas of joint enterprise, cooperatives and concerns owned by workers.

8. The financial system must be placed under state control.

9. The status of each and every one of the enterprises which the government has sold to private individuals must be examined, reversing the status of those necessary for the country.

10. Domestic productivity must be expanded and export capacity increased while putting an end to indiscriminate imports.

11. An agrarian reform affecting only large estates must be implemented while protecting the remaining agricultural properties and reestablishing state-controlled channels of supply for inputs, credit, technical aid and marketing of agricultural products.

12. All decrees and resolutions which have led to the destruction of Mapuche communities and their culture must be abrogated.

13. Protection must be given to the most significant crops so as to recover agricultural regions which are now being neglected.

14. Free state education must be guaranteed as the basis for a nationwide democratic education system.

Culture and scientific research must be protected and stimulated. The university framework should be restored and the universities organized democratically with respect for their autonomy.

15. The national health and socialized medical care system as well as those of housing and urban development must be reinstated, reorganized and developed.

16. Measures aimed at preserving environmental balance and proper utilization of natural resources, providing for renewal and the needs of future generations must be implemented.

17. The institutions must be placed at the service of national sovereignty, independence, democracy and social progress.

18. The judicial branch must be reformed and democratized.

19. Fascist propaganda and organizations must be banned.

20. The television must be placed at the service of cultural, educational and informative purposes and democratic parties must be given access to it on equitable terms. The EL MERCURIO Corporation must be nationalized and the freedom of expression guaranteed.

PRAVDA CITED ON SOLIDARITY WITH CHILEAN PEOPLE

LD070838 Moscow TASS in English 0725 GMT 7 Sep 81

[Text] Moscow, 7 Sep, TASS--"The Chilean people is not subdued. It struggles. It will win", writes today's PRAVDA.

It carries a commentary in connection with the week of solidarity with the struggle of the Chilean people. The week which is being held on the initiative of the World Peace Council has just begun.

"The struggle does not cease," PRAVDA points out, "since broad sections of population are doomed to hardships and privations. Even according to official, i.e. understated, data, 13 percent of the working people are unemployed."

"Notwithstanding the persecutions, the working class, working people continue the resistance. One of the examples of that is provided by the Chilean mineworkers' strike at the El Teniente mine, with 18,000 mineworkers participating."

"The whole of progressive mankind is siding with the Chilean people. The world public proclaims full support for the just cause of the Chilean patriots. Soviet people unanimously state their ardent solidarity with the freedom-loving people of Chile," the commentary emphasises.

MARSHAL PSTYGO VISITS MEXICO FOR ANNIVERSARY

PM161251 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Sep 81 p 3

[Unattributed report: "To Take Part in Celebrations"]

[Text] Marshal Avn I.I. Pstygo left for Mexico 12 September at the invitation of Division Gen Felix Galvan Lopez, national defense minister of the United Mexican States, to take part in the celebration of the 171st anniversary of the country's independence.

At Sheremetyevo Airport he was seen off by Soviet generals and officers and by Division Gen Marco Antonio Guerrero Mendoza, military and air attache to the Mexican Embassy in the USSR.

MORE STATE AID FOR RAISING CHILDREN REPORTED

PM161000 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Sep 81 p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers and the AUCCTU"]

[Text] In accordance with the social program approved by the 26th party congress, the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers and the AUCCTU have adopted a decision on the procedure and schedule for implementing the measures on increasing state aid to families with children and on further improving the population's pension provision.

For working mothers with a total work record of at least 1 year and for women studying on release from production work, part-paid leave to care for a child until the age of 1 year, paid at R50 per month in the Far East and Siberia Regions and in the country's northern regions and at R35 per month in other regions, plus additional unpaid leave to care for a child up to the age of 18 months, will be introduced according to the following schedule:

In the Far East and Siberia Regions and in the country's northern regions (Karelskaya and Komi ASSRS and Arkhangelskaya and Murmanskaya Oblasts), and also in Vologodskaya, Novgorodskaya and Pskovskaya Oblasts (with paid leave in these oblasts at the rates envisaged for the country's northern regions)--from 1 November 1981;

In the remaining RSFSR regions and in the regions of the Ukraine, Belorussia, Moldavia and the Baltic republics--from 1 November 1982;

In the regions of Kazakhstan, Central Asia and the Transcaucasus--from 1 November 1983.

Within these schedules and regions, the payment of a single state grant to working mothers or those studying on release from production will be introduced at a rate of R50 on the birth of the first child and R100 on the birth of the second and third child.

Beginning in 1981, a further 3 days' paid leave is granted to working women with two or more children aged up to 12.

From 1 December 1981, the rate of state grant to single mothers is raised to R20 per month for each child and will be paid until the child reaches 16 years of age (for students not in receipt of a grant, up to the age of 18).

From 1 November 1981, the minimum pension rates set according to the USSR law "On State Pensions" are being increased as follows:

To R75 per month for group I disability and, in the event of the loss of the breadwinner, for three or more incapacitated members of the family;

To R50 per month for old age pensions, group II disability and, where the breadwinner has been lost, for two incapacitated members of the family;

To R26 per month for group III disability resulting from general illness and to R30 per month for such a disability resulting from industiral injury or occupational disease;

And to R38 per month in the event of the loss of the breadwinner for the families of deceased fixed-term servicemen, enlisted men and junior NCO's for one incapacitated member of the family, and to R28 per month for the families of workers and employees for one incapacitated member of the family.

It is envisaged that the rate of pension in the event of the loss of the breadwinner, even with incomplete work service as laid down by the USSR law "On State Pensions" or the USSR law "On Pensions and Grants to Kolkhoz Members," for children under 16 (or students under 18) may not be less than R20 per month per child (within the limits of the fixed maximum pension rates).

From 1 November 1981, women with five or more children who have brought them up to the age of 8 and mothers of disabled children of 8 years or over will be granted an old-age pension even with incomplete work service on reaching 55 years of age if they have worked at least 5 years, without being required to attain pensionable age during their working period or to have completed 3 years' uninterrupted work service prior to the time of application for a pension.

The implementation of the measures envisaged will result in an improvement of the material situation of over 4.5 million families with children and about 14 million pensioners. Approximately R2.5 billion annually will be spent from the state budget for these purposes.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL STRESSES INDIVIDUAL DUTY

PM161209 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Sep 81 p 1

[Editorial: "A Person in the Collective"]

[Excerpts] Now that the ideas of the 26th CPSU Congress are being translated into the language of practice the unity of the interests of Soviet working people and the interests of society is strengthening and collectivist relations are improving. People seeking the best final results are finding even more scope for applying and developing their abilities and talents, finding spiritual enrichment, acquiring new strength and making a more prominent contribution to the struggle for communist ideals. This is convincingly demonstrated by the guardsmen of the 5-year plan, their awareness of their duty to the people and ability to think in state terms and work conscientiously, enthusiastically and productively.

Naturally, the more cohesive, better organized and more stable labor collectives are, the more influence they will have in terms of developing a worker's sense of responsibility for the state of affairs at the plant, factory, kolkhoz, sovkhoz or institution; the surer people will be of their strength and the stronger will be their desire for shock labor. Modern production demands that a person must be clearly aware of his place in the work formation, must know what he is doing and why and must be able to see in what way his labor is an essential and useful part of our overall work. Now that ties between economic units have expanded and deepened on an unprecedented scale at practically all levels and production demands the successful coordination of many people's work a holdup or stoppage in a single workplace can upset the working rhythm of the entire collective and, consequently, reduce its contribution to the poeple's overall effort. Therefore the demands on the labor and conduct of every member of the collective are now much greater. It is now necessary to find the most effective ways of influencing people who are negligent and to instill in everyone a conscientious and creative attitude toward his duties and an acute sense of concern for state matters.

A collective will achieve top results if the atmosphere reigning in it is an atmosphere of profound commitment to the fulfillment of projected plans, mutual respect and, at the same time, a high level of exactingness and mutual assistance. Financially autonomous teams, which are now becoming the basic form of labor organization, have been successful at instilling this kind of attitude toward work duty. It is important to make skillful use of the experience of the best of them and to realize more fully the educational potential of such collectives.

Constant self-exactingness, a principled, implacable attitude toward shortcomings, initiative and an eagerness to share knowledge and experience with comrades--these are valuable qualities and it is one of the main purposes of party, trade union and Komsomol organizations' mass political work to instill them.

It has a particularly large part to play in molding the active life stance of people who have just joined the collective, above all young people embarking on their careers.

In binding a person's will to the will of the collective and ensuring that everyone has a sense of high responsibility for the common cause it is important to morally support and encourage production innovators and enterprising working people, to direct public opinion against violators of labor discipline and to create an atmosphere of intolerance toward shirkers, rolling stones and all manner of schemers interested only in their own welfare. A determined effort must be made to eradicate instances of a "lack of humanity" and "mutual covering up and ensure that every citizen makes sensible use of the multifaceted benefits provided by society. Our party sees it as the urgent task of all collectives, social organizations and communists to step up the struggle against monstrous phenomena such as egotism, bourgeois philistinism, acquisitiveness and indifference to the people's concerns and affairs.

In implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress the party is enhancing even more the collective's role in educating the new man. It is through them--the basic cells of socialist society--that wide opportunities become available for strengthening ideopolitical, moral and labor tempering. The formation of a spiritually complete individual and the development and refinement of collectivist relations accelerate our movement toward communism.

TURKMEN REPUBLIC AGENCY UPGRADED, CHIEF APPOINTED

PM161601 [Editorial Report] Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian on 5 September publishes on page 1 a Turkmen Supreme Soviet Presidium Resolution on "Re-forming the Turkmen SSR Committee for Supervision of Safe Working Practices in Industry and Mine Supervision as the Union Republic State Committee of the Turkmen SSR for Supervision of Safe Working Practices in Industry and Mine Supervision."

The paper publishes on the same page a Turkmen Supreme Soviet Presidium Decree "appointing Comrade Niyaz-Durdy Klychev chairman of the Turkmen SSR State Committee for Supervision of Safe Working Practices in Industry and Mine Supervision."

SHEVARDNADZE INTERVIEW ON SOCIALIST MORALITY

WA141600 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English No 34, 30 August-6 Sep 81 pp 12-13

[MOSCOW NEWS correspondent A. Guber interview with candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and First Secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee E. Shevardnadze: "I'm Sure Good Will Triumph"--date and place of interview not specified]

[Text] Question: The communists' class approach to problems of ethics is oftentimes appraised by their adversaries as rejection of morality in general. Communists, they allege, are prepared to justify anything that in one way or another benefits their cause--following the principle of "the end justifying the means." I would like to know your opinion on the matter.

Answer: It is quite true that our communist ethical categories are substantially different from those accepted in bourgeois society. We regard as immoral the exploitation of someone else's labour, social, racial and national inequality, profiteering and usury, unconscientious advertising and many other things that in capitalist states are routine phenomena. That, by the way, is one aspect of the class approach to morality. To any morality, even though every one of them has features common to all of humankind.

The supreme goal of communists is the well-being of the people, raising their standard of life, the free and harmonious development of every member of society. There is no goal, nor can there be any goal more ethical than that one. Naturally, we cannot strive for it making use of immoral means, which would inevitably impair the shaping of lofty moral qualities in individuals. That is a firm and invariable principle of ours. And anyone who violates it, i.e., pursues other aims or resorts to immoral means, thereby excludes him- or herself from membership in the communist party. We shall never reconcile ourselves with such people, even if in one or another specific sector they manage to temporarily show good results. We proceed from the premise that the ethical losses from immoral actions cannot be made up for by any professional success, and will, in the final run, lead to economic losses.

Question: There are no ideal human beings on earth, every single one has some shortcomings. What moral qualities from your point of view are a must for a communist, and which shortcomings can never be tolerated? Especially for a leading communist...

Answer: No two people are alike, of course, but there are qualities that every single communist must have, especially a leader. What I have in mind is loyalty to communist ideals, honesty, the ability to be delicate and tactful, high exactingness in respect of oneself and others, professional competence, organizational capability... A communist must be, as we say, a statesman, a political figure, which means that he must be able to understand and convey to others the goals and essence of the policy of the party and the Soviet state, to always set nationwide interests above local ones, not mentioning his or her own, personal interests.

It goes without saying, I hope, that communist morality requires that a person be kind, diligent, true, always ready to help another...

Question: But don't some of the qualities you mentioned coincide with those required by the Bible?

Answer: Why should that surprise you? Nothing at all originates from nothing. Religious ethics itself is no more than a stage, albeit an important stage, in the history of morality. It incorporates both common human values and those that are beneficial only for the ruling classes. Communist ethics, too, was not born on empty ground, but absorbed everything of the best created by mankind. We, naturally, did not reject common human values. But the communists developed and complemented them, enriched ethics with some concepts as, say, an active position in life, diligent work for the benefit of society, comradely mutual assistance, Soviet patriotism, socialist internationalism.

Question: And still, as we've said, there are no ideal people. So what happens if their shortcomings become intolerable?

Answer: You probably know that in the past eight-nine years, a good part of the leadership, on all levels, has changed in our republic. In each specific case there were definite reasons for the change, but the communists every time refused to continue trusting their former leader precisely because he had not sufficiently revealed the above-mentioned qualities. More often than not, the main point, most likely, was insufficient competence, tactfulness, real concern for public well-being.

There is a number of other qualities whose significance grows very swiftly--they are initiative, independence, the ability to think creatively, to risk wisely, to undertake responsibility. One just cannot do without them today. Many of our difficulties are a result of the fact that some local party, administrative and economic leaders are themselves not used to working that way and cannot teach others to do it.

The Soviet centralized system of planning presupposes strict planning discipline and, at the same time, broad initiative at all levels. Without the latter, the implementation of decisions that are in principle correct often leads to mistakes.

Yet calls for initiative and independence are not enough. One of the main lines in our work is to imbibe these qualities in people and to firmly support each valuable initiative. A party functionary has by no means an easy life. I know that from my own experience--there are at times situations that seem utterly hopeless. Yet each time I came up against such a one, it was the kind and encouraging words of L.I. Brezhnev and other leaders of our party that helped me cope with it.

Question: You have repeatedly stressed the interdependence of ideological and ethical education, of the moral climate and the socio-economic results. Could you tell us how this interdependence actually works, taking, say, Georgia as an example?

Answer: Five years ago, at the 25th Congress of the Communist Party of Georgia, we were obliged to admit that the republic seriously lagged behind average all-Union indices. For instance, output per person employed in the national economy was almost three times lower in Georgia than the average in the USSR. The republic likewise fell behind in the efficiency of its use of machinery and equipment, in the level of wages, in the scope of housing construction... I underline that we lagged behind not the country's leading industrial centres, but the average all-Union indices. And there were no objective reasons for that. The meager socio-economic results reflected our weak educational work and grave violations of the principles of socialist management. What we had was something like a vicious circle: the socio-economic development of Georgia slowed down in the 1960s and the early 1970s because the moral climate in the republic was, to a considerable extent, unfavourable, while this mood and attitude of the people was a result of the fact that they had ceased to clearly see what it was they were working for, since the republic's socio-economic development did not permit satisfying their vital requirements.

In the past five years Georgia has reduced its lag almost two-fold. In the coming decade it will be basically overcome.

The principle motive force behind this turn towards improvement is, most likely, the change in the moral climate, the restoration of the prestige of the true moral values of socialism. First and foremost, of conscientious work for the common weal, of trust and belief in each other, of respect for creatively thinking people, for people full of initiative. This has helped reveal and make use of huge internal reserves that we previously had neither the time nor the will to tap.

A typical example is the Makharadze District of our republic. Following the lead of another district--the Abasha--they set up a district agricultural association that embraces collective and state farms, processing enterprises, technical and supply services, building organizations, all of which used to be subordinated to different departments and whose work was quite often completely uncoordinated.

What good did that do? It made all the people and organizations that are in one way or another connected with agriculture directly interested in the final results, i.e., in the quantity and quality of produce. It drastically increased the efficiency of the district agro-industrial complex. The state began to receive more tea, more citrus fruit, and other produce. The profits of the enterprises in the association grew, too, as did the wages of their staffs. A centralized fund (five million roubles) was set up from part of the above-plan profits, which was used to build--without any capital state investments--a shop that produces an excellent tonic soft drink, Bakhmaro, which is already highly popular and itself brings in profit. Bakhmaro is made from tea waste, and the technology of its production has been worked out within the district itself. Now they are planning to considerably expand the shop, and again without any state investments.

The Makharadze District has likewise managed to set up its own production of many building materials of which there used to be a great shortage. The same type of reserves can be found in every district. We are prompting people to seek for them and make use of them--not blindly copying the practice of their neighbours, but taking sober account of specific local conditions.

Question: Let's analyze the example of the Abasha District which I have just visited. The leadership there was changed in 1973, and radical changes began almost at once. From being an eternally lagging-behind district, Abasha became a front-rank one not only in the republic, but in the entire country, the yields of its main crop--corn--growing fivefold. Once mentioned only as a poor example, Abasha is now a proving ground for economic experiments held on an all-Union scale. How did this happen?

Answer: Up till 1973, the district used to harvest 10-12 centners of corn per hectare. For his work on the collective farm a farmer used to receive 10-15 roubles a month and one-two centners of corn a year. That was not enough even to keep his family from going hungry. So the main occupation of everyone became work on his own personal holding, the vegetables from which he'd go off to sell, oftentimes hundreds of kilometres away. The result was just as I said before--people worked poorly because they weren't paid enough, and they weren't paid enough because they worked poorly.

Guram Mgeladze, whom the communists of the district, on the suggestion of the Central Committee of the Georgian Communist Party, elected First Secretary of the District Party Committee, had to break up this vicious circle. He was faced with the necessity of not only changing the economic policy, but of forcing the people to believe that the new leadership really had serious intentions.

Question: How did he manage to do that?

Answer: You must take into account two specific features of Abasha. An important criterion of well-being for a local peasant is whether or not he has corn in the house. The people there like to bake bread from corn--they call it mchadi, and it goes likewise as feed for the poultry, and partly even as fodder for the cattle. Now, the only implement they used to cultivate the corn was a hoe, as it was considered that no machines could be employed on the burning, supermoist and marshy plains. Consequently, what had to be done first thing was to raise the people for hard manual work. The habitual material incentives were completely inadequate. The inhabitants of the district themselves suggested a new one: a peasant would receive a tenth of the planned harvest, plus 70 percent of all corn harvested above plan.

Question: Not every one of our readers will, most likely, understand what it is that is so new in this method.

Answer: The point here is not only the increased remuneration, but also that it is paid not in cash but in kind, in actual corn cobs. Our collective farms have long since given up payment in kind, and I'd say they shouldn't have. A person can earn cash in town, too, at a factory, and by the way, on an average more than he does in a village. Remuneration (even partially) in grain, vegetables, etc., is very convenient for a farmer, as it frees him from a whole number of unnecessary chores. That is the method they used in Abasha.

A simple enough calculation shows that this system is advantageous for the state as well. The plan was to harvest 18 centners per hectare, so even allowing for the farmer receiving everything due to him, what was left greatly exceeded the amount that used to be harvested in Abasha before. In the very first year they reaped 27 centners per hectare, today they get fifty. Besides, machines have completely ousted manual work. The system of remuneration has, naturally, changed, too. The planned yields are 40 centners per hectare. Having harvested that much, a machine operator gets four tons of grain. If he harvests twice as much, he gets ten tons. And three machine operators now handle one hundred hectares.

Question: However, I was told that this system, which has in practice proved its advantages, has had its opponents, too. Is that right?

Answer: Yes, but only those people objected to it who are scared of all and any decisive changes. According to their logic, one would think that it is not the old, hopeless and unpromising Abasha that stands in contradiction to the principles of socialism, but the new and flourishing one. They're disturbed by the exorbitant, in their opinion, incomes of the peasants. That is a dangerous delusion. What I think is that conscientious and socially useful work must be morally and materially encouraged, and in full measure. The interests of each working-man and of society as a whole coincide ideally here. And the results are very convincing. For every ton of grain that a machine operator in Abasha receives, he gives the state at least thirty.

Question: In some rural areas I noticed the rather widespread application of the following innovation. People receive from the farms piglets, calves, chicks, fatten them for a time, then turn them in, getting contract-fixed payment for the gain in weight. Besides, part of the feed they get from the farms, too. What do you think of such an initiative?

Answer: I think it useful in every aspect. It helps rapidly increase the production of meat, with a minimum expenditure of state funds. It permits areas where meat and dairy products had always been brought from a distance to become self-sufficient. It raises the incomes of people, turns many of them from purchasers to suppliers of meat to the trading system. I'm quite sure that if this form becomes really widespread (with due account, of course, for specific local conditions) and is appropriately organized, it will play an important role in the implementation of the food program being worked out on the decision of the 26th CPSU Congress.

We are, most certainly, likewise building large-scale stock-breeding complexes, with fully industrial technology. That is the main road, but it demands time and lots of money. While the method you mentioned will bring noticeable results within a year, and needs almost no capital investment. Not to make use of such a great reinforcement, which is to a decisive degree based on local reserves, would be unpardonable.

Question: The Communist Party of Georgia has, in recent years, been putting up a very energetic fight against a whole number of negative phenomena, not the least among them being the psychology of private ownership. You yourself formulate the question very cuttingly indeed: anyone who strives to receive more than he has earned robs others. Is such an uncompromising position justified?

Answer: It is both justified and necessary. The work done by our citizens is the sole source of our public wealth. Under the socialist principle, each one receives benefits according to the social value of his or her work. Should anyone take more than he gives, that means that someone else does not receive in full everything he has honestly earned. That is simple and irrefutable logic.

There's one point I want to stress specially--that I have in mind not those people who earn a lot (them we cannot but hail) but those who in one way or another appropriate the results of the work done by others.

Question: What do you consider the main thing in this struggle--to punish the guilty or to assert a positive example?

Answer: Though the main thing is, of course, the latter, yet I would say that to do away with negative phenomena and to assert a positive example are two links of one single process. How can we assert the principles of our way of life if we reconcile ourselves to their crying violation?

Question: About ten years ago I already had a chance to meet with some of the secretaries of district party committees in Georgia. So now I can compare those impressions with my new ones. There are now much less high-falutin words, less references to unfavourable conditions, more intelligence, more simplicity and modesty... And another thing that crossed my mind was that Mamuka Aslanikashvili (Zestafoni), Anzor Burdzhanadze (Terzhola), Alexander Kobaidze (Telavi), Nugzar Rukhadze (Kutaisi), Alexander Barisashvili (Mtskheta) have no spare time at all. The range of their concerns is exorbitantly broad, including a heap of matters that, in principle, should be taken up not so much by party functionaries, as by administrative or economic officials.

Answer: Yes, I agree that the leaders of the district party organizations are obliged to work much too much. And oftentimes to do the work of others, too. But is there anything we can do about that? They're responsible for everything that takes place in their districts. They are putting into life those changes you and I have been talking about, they are making up for the time lost in the past. At such periods of time party organs can and must go to the very depth of every process. And the sooner they manage to draw others, including economic officials, into working the new way, the better it'll be for all around.

Question: The quality of work, of produce has not only an economic aspect, but a moral one as well. Which would you say is more important?

Answer: I'd say that one ought not to be set off against the other. Poor work or poor produce means not only economic but moral losses, too. No one needs low-quality goods--neither Georgia nor the fraternal republics, nor our foreign trade partners for that matter. Manufacturing them, we waste time, raw materials, etc., we make machinery work for nothing, we disappoint people's hopes and actually even cut their family budgets. Five years ago, one in four of the consumer goods manufactured in the republic was of unsatisfactory quality. Now things are incomparably better, but as yet far from ideal.

Question: As far back as 800 years ago, the great Rustaveli said: "Evil is fleeting in this world, only goodness is unfailing." Do you share that conviction?

Answer: Emphatically yes! I'm sure good will triumph, whether on a Republican or a worldwide scale.

A communist must be good and kind, and must teach others to be that. So when we criticize someone severely, even when we expel him from the party, remove him from his post, we are fighting for him, for the human traits in him, and not against him.

Let's however, be realists--the full triumph of good is still far, far away. It can be achieved only through the joint daily efforts of honest and good people. Yet they, unluckily, are frequently not as active, firm and united in purpose as are their antipodes. It was the immortal Lev Tolstoy who marked this truth.

By the way, a significant role in the fight for the triumph of good belongs to our literature and art. It seems to me that a sincere, profound and brilliant film or book on a burning theme at times strikes a stronger echo in people's hearts than does the soundest decree.

Be sure to see the film "Secretary of the District Party Committee" (in its Russian version it's called "Your Son, Earth"!) produced by Rezo Chkheidze. It's a model of what I've just said. Our party organization is deeply grateful to Rezo Chkeidze for having put off for more than three years, for the sake of doing this film, his joint work with the Spanish film makers on Cervantes' famous novel. We realize, of course, that screening "Don Quixote" is the dream of any serious film director.

In conclusion, I'd like to quote one of our excellent writers, Nodar Dumbadze: "A man's soul is hundreds of times heavier than his body. It is so heavy that one man just cannot carry it. That is why we people, while we're alive, must try to help each other, must try to immortalize each other's souls--you immortalize mine, I--another one's, and so on to eternity. So that a man's death does not doom us to solitude in life..."

To find such a figurative image one must have talent. To act that way, I think, is a must for every person.

LEADERS SIGN OBITUARY OF SINGER A.P. OGNIVTSEV

PM161217 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Sep 81 Morning Edition p 2

[Obituary of Aleksandr Pavlovich Ognivtsev]

[Excerpts] Soviet culture has suffered a grave loss. The outstanding singer Aleksandr Pavlovich Ognivtsev, People's Artist of the USSR and USSR state prize winner had died in his 62d year.

[Signed] L.I. Brezhnev, V.V. Grishin, A.P. Kirilenko, M.A. Suslov, N.A. Tikhonov, K.U. Chernenko, P.N. Demichev, M.S. Solomentsev, M.V. Zimyanin, V.N. Makeyev, Ye M. Tyazhelnikov, V.F. Shauro, Z.M. Kruglova, S.G. Lapin, N.A. Shchelokov, V.A. Kochemasov, A.M. Roganov, V.F. Promyslov, T.N. Khrennikov, I.K. Arkhipova, V.A. Atlantov, A.F. Vedernikov, Yu.N. Grigorovich, Yu.A. Gulyayev, N.N. Zolotarev, G.A. Ivanov, I.S. Kozlovskiy, V.F. Kukharski S.A. Lushin, Yu.A. Mazurok, Yu.S. Melentyev, T.A. Milashkina, Ye.Ye. Nesterenko, Ye.V. Obraztsova, M.V. Pashkov, B.A. Pokrovskiy, M.O. Reyzen, A.V. Romanov, B.A. Rudenko, A.V. Rybnov, Yu.I. Simonov, Z.L. Sotkilava, Z.P. Tumanova, A.A. Eyzen, M.I. Tsarev

OBITUARY OF SOVIET THEATER PAINTER TOLCHAN

PM170905 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 26 Aug 81 p 4

[Unattributed obituary of Iosif Moiseyevich Tolchanov]

[Excerpts] Soviet art has suffered a grave loss. People's Artist of the USSR, USSR state prizewinner, Prof Iosif Moiseyevich Tolchanov (Tolchan), member of the CPSU, has died in his 91st year.

[Signed] V.V. Grishin, P.N. Demichev, M.S. Solomentsev, M.V. Zimyanin, V.N. Makeyev, V.B. Shauro, V.I. Kochemasov, A.M. Roganov, Yu.Ya. Barabash, Yu.K. Borisova, Ye.N. Gogoleva, A.A. Goncharov, A.K. Grave, O.N. Yefremov, M.I. Zharov, Ye.V. Zaytsev, G.A. Ivanov, O.K. Ivanov, I.V. Ilinskiy, K.Yu. Lavrov, G.M. Markov, Yu.S. Melentyev, S.V. Mikhailkov, M.V. Pashkov, G.A. Pelisov, A.I. Remizova, N.P. Rusinova, Ye.R. Simonov, M.D. Sinelnikova, A.I. Stepanova, G.A. Tovstonogov, Z.P. Tumanov, M.A. Ulyanov, M.I. Tsarev, B.P. Chirkov, Yu.V. Yakovlev

LEADERS' ACTIVITIES, FOR EARLY SEPTEMBER REPORTED

PM151557 [Editorial Report] Soviet regional newspapers in Russian carry reports on local leader activities in the first part of September 81 as follows:

Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA on 4 September publishes on page one a 1,100-word LENTASS report entitled "Advanced Experience for Everyone" on a 3 September conference-seminar of gorkom and raykom first secretaries in Leningradskaya Oblast's Vsevolozhskiy Rayon. The report notes that "G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Leningradskiy Obkom summarized the results of the conference-seminar at the Vyborgskiy Sovkhoz," where there was a discussion of "Questions of Intensifying Organizational and Political Work on Further Increasing the Production of Arable and Livestock Products and on Procuring the Maximum Amounts of Own-Produce Fodder."

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA on 4 September publishes on page one a 500-word UZTAG report entitled "Reception at the Uzbek CP Central Committee" on a 3 September reception by Sh.R. Rashidov, "candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee" for Moscow theater artists currently appearing in Tashkent. Rashidov reportedly stressed the importance of such exchanges in Uzbekistan's cultural life.

ROMANOV ATTENDS SESSION ON METALS INDUSTRIES

PM161401 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 2 Sep 81 p 1

[LENTASS report: "Making Nonferrous Metallurgy Highly Efficient"]

[Excerpt] Yesterday there was an examination at the Leningradskiy CPSU Obkom of questions relating to further improving the work of nonferrous metallurgy enterprises and organizations and increasing their contribution to the implementation of 26th CPSU Congress decisions. There was a discussion of specific measures to accelerate the creation of new equipment and progressive techniques, increase production efficiency on the basis of the widespread introduction of scientific and technical achievements and develop new forms of creative collaboration between scientists and production workers. There was also a discussion of tasks relating to the comprehensive economic and social development of Leningrad nonferrous metallurgy labor collectives in the 11th 5-Year Plan.

G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Leningradskiy CPSU Obkom; P.F. Lomako, USSR minister of nonferrous metallurgy; and A.P. Dumachev, secretary of Leningradskiy Obkom, took part in discussing these questions.

GEORGIAN SSR FORMS STATE TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE

WA151600 [Editorial Report] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA on 3 September publishes on page one two decrees from the Georgian Supreme Soviet Presidium which call for reorganizing the Main Scientific-Production Administration of the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers for Research, Design, Impelementation and Exploitation of Overhead Cable Roadways and the Automation of Their Technical Processes [Gruzglavkanatdor). The first decree renames the above organization the Georgian SSR State Committee for Special Transportation and Systems for its Automation. The second decree appoints Shot Markianovich Ordzhonikidze to head the new state committee. Both decrees are signed by P. Gilashvili, chairman of the Georgian Supreme Soviet Presidium, and by T. Lashkarashvili, Presidium secretary.

CPSU'S GRISHIN ATTENDS MOSCOW PLENUM MEETING

LD170310 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1950 GMT 16 Sep 81

[Text] The workers in the capital have overfulfilled the plan by eight months the plenum of the Moscow Gorkom heard today. The plenum discussed the tasks of the party organization in raising production effieiency. The participants in the plenum analyzed the problems of the development of industry of the city.

It was pointed out that a purposeful comprehensive program of development of Moscow industry through 1990 has been worked out. The plenum paid much attention to the problems pertaining to the improvement of quality and the strengthening of economizing measures. Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the gorkom, spoke at the plenum.

CSA SUMMARY OF AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS REPORTED

LD170559 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 16 Sep 81

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration today summed up the results of field-work during the past week.

Commenting on them, Boris Petrovich Parshin, deputy head of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture's Main Administration for Grain Crops and General Problems of Agriculture, noted that the harvest throughout the country is near completion and that grain crops have been cut on over 111 million hectares, which comprises 93 percent of the sown area. The gap between reaping and threshing is very insignificant, just 2 million hectares, and this is helping the harvest to proceed without losses.

For the most part, the past week's conditions were favorable for harvest work. Despite the fact that many farms in eastern areas have already completed threshing, as a whole the overall pace of the harvest work has remained sufficiently fast.

The harvesting of rye has now been virtually completed throughout the country. The threshing of millet has been finished by the farms of Stavropolskiy Kray, the Bashkir ASSR and Orenburgskaya and Saratovskaya Oblasts. Buckwheat has been harvested from an area of almost 1.2 million hectares. Mass threshing of rice is getting underway in the main areas where the crop is grown. The harvesting of corn has been begun considerably earlier than usual, too. Over a fifth of the work has now been carried out on areas planted in this crop.

In recent days the pace of selling grain to the state has increased. This work is being carried out in a particularly well-organized way in Aktyubinskaya, Vologodskaya, Rovenskaya and Ivan-Frankovskaya Oblasts. More millet, buckweat and rice has been delivered to the elevators than by this date last year.

In the southern parts of the RSFSR and the Ukraine, the sunflower harvest is now underway. Sugar beet harvesting is also being carried out at a fast pace.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 15-16 SEP

LD160054/LD170112 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 15 September. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

15 September

Farmers in Ryazanskaya Oblast have gathered 1 million tons of fodder. They have been cutting the tops of potato and sugarbeet crops to increase silage. (0100 GMT)

To date 250,000 tons of cotton have been harvested in Uzbekistan. (0400 GMT)

Farmers have completed the harvesting of 26,000 hectares of potatoes in Permskaya Oblast. In Azerbaijan, 150,000 tons of cotton have been harvested to date. (0430 GMT)

In Vologradskaya Oblast, farmers have sown winter crops on 1 million hectares while in Gorkovskaya Oblast, 450,000 hectares of fallow land have been plowed to date, significantly more than this time last year. (1300 GMT)

The area sown to winter grain in Krasnodarskiy Kray will total almost 2 million hectares. (1400 GMT)

16 September

To date 24 million hectares of grain have been harvested in Kazakhstan. Many state and collective farms have already fulfilled their plans for grain sales to the state. (1300 GMT)

PRAVDA EDITORIAL DENOUNCES INDIFFERENCE TO HARVEST

FM161551 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Sep 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Eastern Regions Harvesting"]

[Excerpts] Harvesting is underway in the steppes beyond the Urals and on the expanses of Siberia, Kazakhstan and the Far East. Hundreds of thousands of combines, trucks and tractors are at work there. Workers in the eastern regions have only a short time in which to gather cereal crops from an area of 42 million hectares--one-third of the country's total grain-growing area. For farmers and workers at transportation and procurement enterprises there is no higher or more honorable duty than that of promptly harvesting the entire crop, giving the motherland more grain and other produce and laying a firm foundation for next year's harvest.

The harvest campaign began earlier than usual in the eastern regions. As a rule, the fall there is short on clear days and long on bad weather. For this reason it is important not to waste a single hour of fine weather. Winning time means safeguarding the crop. Nevertheless, PRAVDA's mailbag bears witness to the fact that by no means everywhere are harvesting and threshing operations conducted rapidly and to a high standard. The Kalachinskiy Sovkhoz in Novosibirskaya Oblast is behind with harvesting and is losing grain. It is failing to get the most out of combines and other equipment and its agronomic service is indulgent toward those whose work is substandard. In order to harvest all grain, straw and chaff special accessories and devices must be used, as go-ahead collectives do. Nevertheless, on some kolkhozes and sovkhozes combines are operating in the fields without additional equipment. Soviet and agricultural organs must take prompt steps to help prevent crop losses and must create a climate of intolerance toward instances of indifference to the harvest.

Transportation is one of the most crucial links in the grain production line. Better use must be made of transport facilities to move grain more quickly from the threshing floors and to service combines without delay. This can only be done by making extensive use of progressive working methods. Those who have followed the example of a number of farms in Severo-Kazakhstanskaya and Pavlodarskaya Oblasts and switched to the combitrailer system, whereby a single truck and trailers deliver the grain from four of five combines, have the right idea. The experience of farmers in Tselinogradskaya Oblast, who are using high-power Kirovets tractors and heavy tandem trailer trucks to shift the grain from the fields and the threshing floors respectively, deserves to become widespread.

Coordination between the various departments and subunits involved in harvesting is particularly important in the harvest campaign. Success is assured whenever party and soviet organs constantly coordinate their work. Farmers and transport workers in a number of parts of Omskaya Oblast are working in accordance with jointly compiled plans. This enables the grain to be promptly harvested and put under cover. Yet this is not always the case; you find lines of loaded trucks standing outside elevator gates during the day while at night these enterprises have practically no work to do since farms are failing to keep to grain delivery schedules.

Procurement workers must give farmers real assistance in preserving and conditioning the crop. Not every sovkhoz and kolkhoz is able to promptly dry and properly grade grain, whether it is for sale or remains in the farm's own granaries, but workers at grain-procurement centers often shy away from this important work, with the result that at some sales bases a large drying facility will stand idle while their managers will not allow grain which is not "their grain" and does not form part of their procurement plan to be processed. This is a purely parochial rather than an official attitude. This kind of thing must be given a principled assessment and the mutual responsibility of every link in the agroindustrial complex must be increased.

When harvesting this year's crop farmers must not for a moment forget about next year's. The rate of fall plowing and of the preparation and laying in of high-quality seed must be increased, along with soil fertility. All work must be carried out within the optimum agrotechnical schedules.

KUNAYEV TALKS TO TURGAYSKAYA OBLAST FARMERS

PM161036 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 4 Sep 81 p 1

[KAZTAG report: "Turgay's Grain Growers' Combat Tasks"]

[Text] On the Turgay's assimilated virgin lands, as in the republic's other northern oblasts, the battle is in full swing for Kazakhstan's great new grain harvest. Implementing the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's advice and instructions, the oblast's arable farmers have raised a good harvest despite the vagaries of the weather and have now launched socialist competition on an unprecedented scale for high-speed, high-quality completion of the harvest and overfulfillment of the plans and pledges for the sale to the state of grain and other arable and livestock products.

Comrade D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh CP Central Committee, has been acquainting himself with the state of affairs in the oblast. At Turgay's Sovkhoz Technical College, Arkalykskiy Rayon's Vostochnyy and 60-Letiye Komsomola Sovkhozes and Zhanadalinskiy Rayon's Furmanov Sovkhoz he toured the fields, enquired about progress in harvesting and transporting grain, potatoes and vegetables, in stockpiling fodder and in the struggle to keep the entire crop safe and talked with workers, experts and leaders of rayons and farms on the use of production reserves and the state of the population's cultural, consumer, trade and medical services.

In Arkalyk, Comrade D.A. Kunayev visited residential areas, acquainted himself with the city layout, visited a new music school and trade enterprises and viewed the airport building. He laid flowers at the V.I. Lenin monument recently opened in the young oblast center.

On 3 September there was a meeting of the oblast party-economic aktiv with the participation of obkom bureau members, gorkom and raykom first secretaries, gorispolkom and rayispolkom chairmen, rayon agricultural administration chiefs and oblast organization leaders.

A report on how the oblast was meeting the first-year and 5-year plan targets on developing agriculture and other economic sectors was delivered by Kazakh CP Obkom First Secretary Ye.N. Auyelbekov.

Reports on progress in the harvesting and sale to the state of grain and other farm produce were heard from raykom First Secretaries B.N. Petrov of Arkalykskiy Rayon; G.D. Zhulamanov of Kiyminskiy Rayon; A.Ye. Ryazhskikh of Zhanadalinskiy Rayon; N.A. Nefedchenko of Derzhavinskiy Rayon; and A. Zh. Dyusembayev of Amantogayskiy Rayon.

Comrade D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh CP Central Committee, was warmly greeted by those present when he delivered a speech at the meeting. For the oblast's communists and all its working people, he stressed, there is no more crucial task than conducting the harvest in an exemplary way and giving the motherland as much grain and all agricultural produce as possible. No loss of grain or discrepancy between grain harvesting and threshing and other types of work can be tolerated on any sovkhoz or kolkhoz or in any area of harvest work, and it is essential to work at maximum load and maximum output.

The entire organizational and mass political activity of party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations must be directed toward this. They are called upon to mobilize agricultural, transportation and procurement enterprises' collectives to meet targets within the optimum deadlines and at a high standard. It is necessary to strive for accuracy and continuity in work along the entire grain path from the fields to the elevators, to make wider use of efficient production processes and advanced experience, to raise even higher communists' role in developing socialist competition and to place the virgin lands' reserves more energetically at the motherland's service.

While solving current harvest work questions as persistently as possible, it is necessary at the same time to pay more attention to stockraising, to increasing herd numbers and productivity and to providing livestock with good quality fodder. The scaling of the lofty peaks outlined for gathering the harvest and surrending arable and livestock produced to the state must be indissolubly linked with carrying out urgent work on accelerating and improving the quality of the preparation of next year's crop lands and of the sowing of winter crops and on laying in a sufficient quantity of seed on all farms.

Comrade D.A. Kunayev dwelt on the tasks of industry, construction, the trade and consumer spheres and the oblast population's cultural and medical services. He noted the importance of improving ideological work, which must be made more specific, convincing and effective. All questions of the working people's communist education should be solved in conjunction with the implementation of the tasks of further developing the national economy.

The aktiv meeting expressed the firm conviction that the oblast's working people would conduct the harvest in an organized way and without losses, would overfulfill the socialist pledges for surrendering grain and storing away in the motherland's corn bins at least 100 million poods of grain, would exceed the targets for the sale to the state of other farm and livestock produce, would establish a reliable store of livestock fodder and would ensure the successful development of industry, construction and other economic sectors.

Participating in the aktiv meeting's work were V.T. Shevchenko, candidate member of the Kazakh CP Central Committee Bureau; and T.Sh. Sharmanov, Kazakh minister of health.

Comrade D.A. Kunayev was accompanied on his tour of the oblast by Kazakh Obkom First Secretary Ye. N. Auyelbekov and Oblispolkom Chairman Ye. Ye. Zaritskiy.

KUNAYEV GIVES ADVICE TO TSELINOGRAD FARMERS

PM161203 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 5 Sep 81 p 1

[KAZTAG Report: "Making Sure That the Entire Harvest Reaches the Granaries!"]

[Text] The final million hectares of grain are being harvested on the Tselinograd farms. Quickly gathering the harvest raised under complex weather conditions, the oblast's machine operators have already threshed half the area of grain crops and field workers are expanding socialist competition for conducting the harvest work within shortened deadlines and without loss and for fulfilling the national economy's grain procurement plan.

Guided by the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's advice and instructions, party, soviet and economic organs, and trade union and Komsomol organizations are directing the oblast workers' efforts toward further developing all national economic sectors and fulfilling the plans and socialist pledges for the first year of the 5-year plan.

A meeting of the oblast party-economic aktiv was held in Tselinograd on 4 September. Participating in it were obkom bureau members, gorkom and raykom first secretaries, gorispolkom and rayispolkom chairmen, rayon agricultural administration chiefs and leaders of industrial, construction, transportation and communications enterprises and oblast organizations.

Kazakh Obkom First Secretary N.Ze. Morozov reported on progress in fulfilling targets and socialist pledges in agriculture and other economic and cultural sectors.

Comrade D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh CP Central Committee, was warmly greeted by those present when he delivered a speech at the aktiv meeting.

In order to successfully fulfill the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's advice and instructions, to provide the country with agricultural produce and considerably increase our contribution to implementing the food program formulated by the party, he said, all farm collectives, party and soviet organs and trade union and Komsomol organizations are obliged to focus their efforts on completing the entire package of harvesting work in the coming days. Every sovkhoz and kolkhoz should make skillful use of supplementary reserves and potential for increasing the productivity of combine harvesters, trucks and other machinery, should apply progressive production processes on a wider scale and increase grain procurement rates. It is necessary to prepare next year's harvest lands promptly and to a high standard, replenish the fodder stocks persistently and ensure that they are expanded rationally and that livestock units are prepared thoroughly for the coming wintering of livestock. It is necessary to strive for a steady improvement of animal productivity and herd maintenance and an increase in the production and procurement of livestock produce.

Speaking on industry's tasks, Comrade D.A. Kunayev stressed the need to show maximum concern for increasing production efficiency and for the steadfast observance of plan, labor and production discipline at every enterprise and in every shop. Measures should be adopted for fulfillment ahead of schedule of targets for all technical-economic indicators, and special attention should be paid so that enterprises work without backlogs and new capacities are commissioned and assimilated promptly.

It is important to continue to take care over the further development of the public service sphere and over improving trade, health care, education and municipal services.

The standard of ideological, political and educational work must be raised. The obkom, gorkoms and raykoms must constantly step up the working people's communist education and construct it in a militant, offensive way, in the spirit of the party's presentday requirements. Communists' vanguard role should continue to be enhanced in every area of the struggle to fulfill the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU and 15th Kazakh CP Congresses.

The aktiv meeting expressed confidence that the oblast's working people would gather the harvest quickly and without losses, ensure the fulfillment of the planned procurement of grain and livestock produce, finish all agricultural work promptly and accelerate the development of industry, construction and other economic sectors.

Participating in the aktiv meeting's work were S.A. Ashimov, chairman of the Kazakh Council of Ministers, and V.I. Shevchenko, candidate member of the Kazakh CP Central Committee Bureau.

During the stay in the oblast, Comrades D.A. Kunayev and B.A. Ashimov visited the fields of Vishevskiy Rayon's Izhskiy and Novoaleksandrovskiy sovkhozes, talked with farm machine operators, leaders and experts and enquired about the organization and conditons for work and everyday life and about the potential for further accelerating the harvest work pace.

At the oblast center Comrades D.A. Kunayev and B.A. Ashimov viewed social, cultural and consumer projects, a new school and trade enterprises, acquainted themselves with the city's public service position and development and visited the oblast specialized farm association's fattening complex.

During the tour of the oblast, Comrades D.A. Kunayev and B.A. Ashimov were accompaned by Tselinogradskiy Obkom First Secretary N. Ye. Morozov and Oblispolkom Chairman A.K, Dzhulmukhamedov.

SHEVARDANADZE ATTENDS TBILISI AGRICULTURAL MEETING

LD170235 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 16 Sep 81

[Text] The sensible and rational use of land is a decisive factor in the implementation of the food program. Ways to raise the fertility of the soil and to increase the overall yields of high-quality agricultural produce are being discussed by the participants at the 6th Congress of the All-Union Society of Soil Scientists, which opened in Tbilisi today.

Over the last few years there have marked successes by research workers in the sphere of soil science. Special maps of the USSR have been compiled and issued. Progressive methods and techniques for reviving soils and in combatting water and wind erosion have been studied and introduced into practice. High yields have already been achieved from new varieties of grain crops.

Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, is taking part in the work of the congress.

RASHIDOV PRESENTS AWARD TO TASHKENT STOCKRAISERS

PM161017 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 2 Sep 81 p 1

[UZTAG report: "All Efforts Toward the Fulfillment of Pledges"]

[Excerpts] Tashkentskaya Oblast's arable farmers and stockmen are working with great enthusiasm in the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan. They are striving to answer the historic 26th CPSU Congress decisions and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions with weighty labor achievements. All the oblast agricultural workers' thoughts are directed toward honorably fulfilling the lofty socialist pledges adopted for 1981.

Sh.R. Rashidov, Rayon's Pyatiletiye Uzbekskoy SSR Sovkhov yesterday, a meeting of the oblast's party-economic aktiv was held which examined questions connected with organizing the cotton harvest and ensuring the successful fulfillment of the socialist pledges on selling arable and livestock products to the state.

Sh. R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee, delivered a long speech at the meeting. He dwelt in detail on the rural workers' paramount tasks. The duty of the oblasts' farmers and stockmen is to increase their contribution to successfully implementing the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and the food program outlined by the party. Tashkentskaya Oblasts' farms must step up the production and procurement of cotton, grain, potatoes, meat, milk, and other agricultural produce at an even faster pace. The way to achieve this is by comprehensively increasing yield on the basis of improving arable farming standards and introducing into production new, high-yield, quick-ripening, disease-resistant grades. Tashkentskaya Oblast's rural workers have always set an example of a creative attitude to their work. The successes achieved must not only be consolidated but also improved on. The main task now is to conduct the harvesting of cotton, corn, rice and other crops well and at a high quality level and to ensure new successes in developing stockraising.

To the applause of those assembled, Sh.R. Rashidov presented the oblast with the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee Certificate of Honor, awarded to Tashkent's stockmen for victory in the all-union socialist competition for successfully conducting the winter pasturage of livestock and for increasing production and procurement of livestock produce during the 1980-81 winter period.

TV COVERS TROOPS' RETURN FROM 'ZAPAD-81'

OW170548 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 1430 GMT on 16 September, during its regular evening "Vremya" program, carries a video report on the return of Soviet troops to their "places of permanent deployment" after conclusion of the "Zapad-81" exercises.

The report begins with aerial shots of tanks moving from right to left in single file along a dirt road over lightly wooded fields. A helicopter motor can be heard in the background. The camera zooms in on one of the tanks clearly showing a distinctive white cross painted over the top of the turret and body of the vehicle. A tent guarded by a soldier in a forest is then shown with a sign "KP" in front. A group of four officers strides past down a dirt road. This is followed by shots of tank troops in a forest clearing being addressed by an officer. Among the troops is one of Asiatic origin. In the background stand several tanks with muzzle covers on their guns.

The video report concludes with shots showing a line of soldiers in ranks three abreast wearing field uniforms and helmets with rifles slung on their shoulders marching at ease past a row of parked tanks. During the video report the narrator, identified on the screen as A. Tikhomirov, reports:

"The troops are leaving the areas of training battles to their places of permanent deployment by way of back roads along the boundless Belorussian fields, and the roar of potato combines is increasingly being drowned out by the roar of the caterpillar treads of tanks and armored personnel carriers.

"And although the distinguishing marks on the combat vehicles of the temporary enemies have not yet been erased--these white lines--there are no longer 'northern' or 'southern' troops, there are no victors or vanquished, since of course--even temporarily, or in accordance with the main plan of the exercise--nobody, but nobody wanted to be vanquished.

"The command posts have been vacated. The general picture of the exercise results is already quite clear; the country's defense minister assessed them as excellent. But the analyses of the training battles at the battalion, company, platoon and section level will go on for some time yet, because the overall picture of the exercise was compiled from thousands of episodes and these episodes were created by soldiers. For each one of them the past days were the main test of their military careers, a test and tempering of the army skills which they acquired during their year or two of service.

"Not one of the soldiers was ignored. These days everyone was constantly observed by his comrades and commanders and everyone had his own victories, and occasionally defeats. The word 'exercise' in itself is full of significance. We say: 'the army is a great school of life.' This is something that is common, both for the general and for the soldier. The soldiers are leaving the fields of training battles."

The same service at 1700 and 2200 GMT on 16 September and 0200 GMT on 17 September carries the above report.